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OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

FOR

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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
Office Indian Affairs, November 16, 1842.

SIR: There remain east of the Mississippi river the Chippewas and Ottowas of the lower peninsula of Michigan, in number some 5,000; the Chippewas of the upper peninsula of the same State, and occupying an extensive country west of it, and south and west of Lake Superior, running across Wisconsin Territory and the river Mississippi, whose number is unknown; the Menomonies, near Green Bay, in Wisconsin Territory, reported to be 2,464; the Oneidas at the same place; the New York Indians, numbering about 3,300; the Wyandots in Ohio, of whom there are 575 souls; the Miamies in Indiana, 661; from 50 to 250 Pottawatomies, (as they are variously estimated,) around the southern end of Lake Michigan, who eluded the officers charged with what was considered the final removal of these people in 1840; 1,000 to 1,200 Cherokees yet remain in North Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee; some Creeks still exist in Alabama; from 50 to 250 Chickasaws are in the State of Mississippi, and a few in Tennessee; of the Choctaws, it is supposed that not fewer than 3,000 to 4,000 are still in Mississippi; and there is the remnant of the Seminole tribe in Florida. I do not refer to the Indians in New England, who will never be removed, except as they may choose to emigrate themselves; nor to the Brothertown and Stockbridge tribes on Winnebago Lake—the former of whom have been placed upon a footing with our own citizens by act of Congress, and the latter have applied for the same privileges, which will probably be extended to them; nor to the almost nominal band that still lingers on the banks of the Catawba, in South Carolina, if they have not recently become extinct. With the Menomonies and Oneidas of Green Bay, alone, and possibly with the New York Indians, at some distant day, will it be ever necessary for us to make treaties of cession. With the several other tribes enumerated we have concluded treaties by which we hold, divested of Indian right, all the land east of the Mississippi that it can be desirable or useful to us to occupy. We have transplanted, or will transplant, them to land chosen by ourselves; and I trust the day will never come when they shall be asked to go further towards the setting sun, or to treat, unless it be on terms that shall be mutually agreeable for common benefits, or to confer a gain upon the weaker and more unfortunate party.

Of the tribes in Iowa, the united band of Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatomies, who are on the Missouri river, the Winnebagoes on the neutral ground, and the Sioux north of it, are all that we shall at any time probably, and certainly for a long and indefinite period, desire to treat with for land.

Great inquietude on the part of the New York Indians, and dissatisfaction in the minds of many of our own benevolent citizens who took a deep interest in their welfare, grew out of the treaty of 15th January, 1838, which was ratified on the 4th April, 1840; and this, notwithstanding every effort was made, between the original signing of the treaty and its final ratification, by the existing authorities, to ascertain whether the majority of the Indians was against or in favor of it. It was submitted for their decision in various forms; and, having been more than once laid before the Senate, was finally ratified, as has been stated. Thus confirmed, according to all constitutional form, it was nevertheless the subject of urgent and powerful appeal on the part of the Indians and their friends, who zealously pressed its recision. Unlike other treaties, this one secured large private rights, and gave to the United States the control of a very small terrritory in New York. It contained, besides, a cession at Green Bay; and we undertook to pay $400,000 (besides several small sums to different bands of the New York Indians) to assist them in removing west, and to subsist and further them in establishing themselves there, on a body of land that the United States were to furnish, containing 1,824,000 acres. Pre-emptors owned the fee simple of nearly the whole of the land possessed in New York; and to the general difficulties that surrounded the matter were added these private rights. By a course which was alike judicious and just, struck out by yourself, and pursued under your own immediate direction, the knot was untied. A treaty was concluded with the Seneca tribe of western New York on the 20th May last, which was ratified and proclaimed on the 24th August, 1842, that, so far as the New York lands were concerned, essentially modified and changed that of 1838, leaving the residue of the latter as it was ratified. The Indians confirmed the cession of two of their reservations, and two were relinquished to them by the pre-emptors, who paid a consideration proportionably diminished, by which the Indians retain, by the same title that belonged to them before January, 1838, more land than they can use, and receive a pecuniary benefit of great importance to them. Discontent is allayed; the Indians will be placed in more compact bodies, where they will have stronger incentives to the pursuits of civilized life; be further removed from the temptations of vice and the vicious; with increased facilities for educating their children; and be more within the good influences of the benevolent and pious, who are ever ready to extend to them aid in the practice of virtue and inquiry after truth. It is not probable that many, if any of them, will emigrate, now that a home is secured equal to the wants of all in New York; and we shall save the greater part, perhaps the whole, of the money consideration mentioned above, and all or the same proportion of the land in the West.

The arbitrators provided for in the 4th article, to fix the relative value of the land and improvements on the four reservations, have been selected and appointed.

A treaty was concluded on the 17th March, 1842, with the Wyandots of Ohio, which ceded all their possessions in that State, containing 109,144 acres of land, more or less, and the Wyandot reserve, on both sides of the river Huron, in the State of Michigan, containing 4,996 acres of land, or thereabouts. The Senate, on the 17th August, advised and consented to the ratification of this treaty, with certain amendments, which were submitted to the Wyandots, who assented thereto on the 16th September last. The consummation of this measure, which it has been the object of the

Department for years to effect, is justly regarded to be important to the State of Ohio, and particularly to that portion of it in which the Wyandots reside, and to the extent of the purchase within its limits to Michigan. The improvements on the land acquired by this purchase, it is stipulated the Indians may possess until the 1st April, 1844; but in the interval the United States are authorized to survey and sell the land. Within two years, therefore, we may reasonably expect to see it owned and occupied by our own citizens, and what has been heretofore comparatively a waste in the centre of culture and advancing improvement, contributing its proportion to the general productiveness and wealth of the country. To the Indians themselves the treaty will bring advantages that, if properly used, must promote their comforts, their reasonable enjoyments, and, as a consequence, their advance in morals, civilization, and Christianity. In the attainment of all or any of these great objects of human life the red man is obstructed, and his course retrograde instead of onward, when he is surrounded by or in the immediate neighborhood of our race. Duty to them, and policy in reference to our own interests and citizens, happily combine in the removal of the Indian tribes from our midst to a district of country where we can protect them, and are bound to do all that human agency can effect in shielding them from the contaminating influences of the pale man, which, like impure air, unseen but most sadly felt, infuse themselves into and among them.

Appraisers have been appointed to place a value upon the improvements made by the Wyandots upon the cession, according to the stipulations of the 5th article of the treaty; and their report will be received long before payment can be made, viz: "at any time after the 1st day of April, 1843, as shall be acceptable to the Wyandot chiefs, to meet their arrangements for emigrating."

I have the gratification to say that a treaty has been concluded, between the United States and the Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi, for a cession of all their landed rights in the Territory of Iowa. To this instrument I can do no more than refer, as it must receive the constitutional action of the President and Senate of the United States before it binds either party; nor can I speak of its contents beyond the remark, that if it shall be the pleasure of the proper authorities of the Government to approve of this instrument, a country unsurpassed in beauty and fertility will be opened to the enterprising.

I have also learned, unofficially, from the commissioner authorized to treat with the Chippewas, in the northwest of Michigan, under the act of Congress of 3d March, 1841, appropriating a sum of money to defray the expenses of the negotiation, that he has succeeded in obtaining a cession of their land in Michigan, and west of it, as far as Fond du Lac, and for twenty miles up the Fond du Lac or St. Louis river. This acquisition covers a valuable mineral region in Michigan, and perhaps west of it—embraces the islands, and gives us the control of the southern shore of Lake Superior. I am not at liberty to speak further of its provisions now, and allude to its conclusion in this general way, because it is a fact in the administration of the Indian department, and a very important one.

The emigration of Indians to the west of the Mississippi has been partial for the last year, and has been limited (with one, or perhaps by this time two unimportant exceptions) to those from Florida, whose removal, on many accounts, is so much to be desired. For years, they and their

fellows have drained our Treasury, and caused us the loss of many valuable citizens, by exposure, disease, and the bullet. Latterly, this long-continued and distressing contest has been drawing to a close, and, as concerns strictly military operations, may be considered to be ended. The speedy and perfect riddance of Florida from this population may be anticipated, and will be a subject of gratulation to the whole country—proportionably warm, as the strife has been one in which we could gain little, and must lose much; in which gallantry was often exerted in vain, and, when successful, did not find in the general estimation of the citizens of the country the highest reward of military achievement which is sure to follow daring and skill when exerted in a wider field and against a disciplined and compacted foe. It has been a hard service, well performed.

Of these Indians, there have removed within the last twelve months 422, all of whom are now upon subsistence. The number may possibly vary a few from that stated, as muster rolls, except in one instance, of those who arrived west have not yet been received. There were some twenty-nine or thirty Weas in Indiana, consisting of women and children, and perhaps one or two old men, who did not remove with their little tribe in 1833, to the Osage river country, because of their connexion by marriage with the Miamies. This remnant have not been permitted (with the exception of a few children) by the latter to participate in their annuities, and were represented to be in a state of utter destitution, and open to the hazard of death from starvation and exposure. Their misfortunes would be immeasurably increased by the rigors of the approaching winter, and authority was given to the agent of the Miamies, on the 8th day of September last, to provide for their removal to the abode of their kindred; but no communication has since been received from him on that subject. I have no doubt, however, from the letters addressed to this office, by him and others, before the order was given, that this work of humanity is in progress. Of the Chickasaws, thirty-two emigrated themselves west, in 1841; but no return having been made of them until April, 1842, they were not noticed a year ago; ten more have since gone west, who arrived in the Indian country on the 10th of January, 1840.

In the appendix (1) will be found a tabular statement, exhibiting the number of Indians indigenous to the country west of the Mississippi, the number of those tribes whose removal is completed, and of those partially removed; of those who remained east twelve months ago, and how many of them have been since removed, and are now on subsistence at the expense of the United States, and at what cost, as well as the number now east of the Mississippi. The population of Indian tribes it has been always extremely difficult to ascertain, except when they have removed west, and muster rolls have been of course taken, as well to contract by as to subsist them, and to settle the accounts of the contractors. In these instances, the returns are supposed to be accurate; in others, unless a census had been taken, which was rarely done until the present season, the number reported could not be relied on. Even when annuities were paid *per capita*, the agents were deceived—for the larger the number of a family, the greater the dividend of its head; or even when the Indians were dealing honestly by each other, and had fixed, by common consent, years ago, upon an enumeration of families, their indolence and indisposition to any new arrangement made them content to receive their annuities by the old rule, though by births, deaths, and various shifting causes, it had become inconvenient

and unjust. The number represented has been generally, if not always, larger than the real population. To obviate this difficulty as far as was practicable, a letter was addressed to the different superintendents, on the 9th of August last, (2,) requesting them to instruct their agents and sub-agents to make an accurate census of the several tribes under their charge. A letter of the same date, with the same object, was the same day (3) written to the independent sub-agents. So far as these returns have been received, the present tabular statement has been compiled from them. The uncertainty continues, and must ever exist, as to those wild tribes who are in the far west and north; as to most of them, because we have no agents among them; and as to others, (the Sioux and Chippewas, and tribes on the upper Missouri,) because of their scattered and roving lives, and the utter impracticability of making an enumeration of them.

The different annuities due by the United States to the respective Indian tribes with whom we have treaties were remitted to the proper superintendents and agents as soon after the appropriations were made as practicable, and either have been paid over to those entitled to participate in them, or are in a course of distribution. The respective treaty stipulations which bind us to other and further contributions to the well being of our wards have received proper attention.

You will receive, herewith, a tabular statement of the investments of money in stock, for the benefit of several tribes, made by the Department, as well as an exhibit of the sums which it has been deemed judicious for some years past not to invest, but to meet the interest due thereon from appropriations by Congress for that purpose, the principal remaining in the Treasury, (4 and 5.) The latter I regard as the better policy. Our obligations to the Indians will be more certainly discharged, and whatever of risk may attend these heavy pecuniary responsibilities will be avoided.

Agreeably to your instructions of the 29th of October last, Daniel Kurtz, Esq., has turned over to the Treasury of the United States $194,482 87, retaining in his hands, by your direction, $39,729 41, which it was supposed would be soon required for the purposes of the department, and especially to enable the officers of the Treasury to settle accounts with greater facility, where one fund under a rule prescribed by former distinguished heads of the Treasury and War Departments, but lately rescinded as to the Indian office, had been used for the purposes of another. It was with these views, and not with a design to avoid the operation of the surplus fund law, as I understood you in conversation, that the above sum was directed to be retained by the disbursing agent. The amount is comparatively small, and the agent is much relieved by the transfer of the large sum above named to the Treasury; for the care of which, and disbursements from the large amounts that have passed through his hands, without the loss, in any shape, so far as I am informed, of a farthing, he has never received the compensation of one cent; but, having discharged his duty with perfect fidelity, has earned nothing but responsibility and anxiety, and sometimes unmerited reproach. His report on the subject is annexed, (6.)

In this connexion I would again respectfully invite your attention, and, through you, that of Congress, to the expediency of facilitating the settlement of accounts entangled by the usage of applying funds appropriated for one purpose to the requirements of another, above referred to, and fully explained in my last annual report. A similar evil existed in 1829,

and was remedied by a law of January 27, 1831, authorizing the President of the United States to direct transfers of funds, when necessary, from specific heads of appropriation, when they were no longer required for their several objects, to certain other heads of appropriation under which they were wanted. A similar law would remove the present obstruction to the settlement of accounts; and I respectfully recommend the passage of a bill which shall give the authority conferred by the second section of the act of 1831.

The system of trade and intercourse with the Indians calls, in my judgment, loudly for legislation, without which the department is perfectly powerless, as the existing plan is ordained and regulated by law. It requires a thorough revision, and, I think, fundamental changes. I am only restrained by a knowledge of the hopelessness of bringing the Indians into an entirely new arrangement at once, or even very soon, from recommending its abrogation. The love of change, which is so striking a characteristic of civilized man, except in the highest stages of refinement and wealth, is not known to the character of the Indian, whose natural indolence and pride, and a long course of unbroken traditionary customs, bind him to his original cast. A tree is scarcely more tenacious of the earth than a savage man of his habits; hence the great difficulty of meliorating his condition.

The experience necessarily given me by the discharge of official duty, and recent experience more than that of earlier date, exhibits so conclusively the unmixed recklessness with which Indians buy whatever is placed before them, with a total disregard of the adaptation of the thing bought to their real wants or means of payment, of the amount they purchase, or its price, and the disposition to make advantage of this weakness, that I venture again to present this subject for consideration, as I did in 1841. I refer not to naked frauds, but to actual sales of goods, in many instances of good quality, but frequently wholly unfit for Indian use, and as unsuitable often from the quantity purchased and enormity of the price as from the nature of the articles themselves. If downright dishonesty is practised by the seller, his license may be revoked, and he dismissed the country; but when he sells sound goods, according to the course of the trade, extravagant though the prices may be, and the articles useless to the buyer, the case seems to be without remedy short of a modification of the system, which in any form to which it can be shaped must be defective, for it is radically so. Its evils spring out of the cupidity of the American citizen, and the general imbecility of his customer. Let the trader be never so honest, the Indian cannot resist the temptation of purchasing to a shockingly extravagant extent; and the merchant, fearing the decline of his business if he does not gratify improvident fancy or whim, extends his credits. The debts thus made swallow up the next annuity, leaving the Indian still in debt, and a new account follows. Sometimes the enormous amounts thus run up are lost, or at best the creditors await a cession of land by the Indians to the United States. These risks palliate, but do not justify, the exorbitant charges made. The English plan is wiser than ours. I do not mean in the consideration they pay for land—for in this respect they have, I think, been less just than ourselves—but refer to the mode merely of furnishing goods, which are distributed by Government officers, usually military men, and generally at military posts. I would not adopt their system throughout, nor our factory system repudiated in

1822, but would unite, if I could, the advantages of both. I do not perceive, after much reflection, that I can add any thing advantageously to the suggestions of the two last years on this subject. From the adoption of the plan heretofore presented, and now referred to, I have the deepest conviction that the wants of the Indians would be much better supplied at less cost, their comfort promoted, their morals improved, and the weight and influence of Government and its officers among them largely increased and extended.

The claims arising under the contract entered into by James C. Watson & Co. with certain Creek chiefs, for upwards of six hundred half sections of land, and the claims set up adversely thereto by other contracts, have been finally disposed of with the exception of seven, in which the parties have been allowed a limited time to take and file additional testimony, and to submit evidence of settlements and compromises between the parties.

The other claims to reservations assigned to Creek Indians, under the treaty of 1832, have been taken up and disposed of, so far as they were in a condition to be acted on, or the claimants by purchase have presented them, and complied with the requirement of the department in relation to the payment of consideration money. There were transmitted from this office during the last summer $5,515 for Creek reserves, being the proceeds of sales of their lands received here; and it is anticipated that a further remittance may be made at an early day.

The claims to Chickasaw reservations that have been preferred since June, 1838, were submitted to the chiefs and commissioners under the treaty of 1834, as stated in my last annual report. They expressed the opinion and belief that many of them were fraudulent, and a strong desire that they should be examined by their national council. To this desire I acceded, because the Chickasaw nation is to receive the proceeds of all the land ceded that shall not be absorbed by reservations; and, as a party deeply and exclusively interested, they had a just claim to look into the matter—because these claims were presented at a late day, and required a thorough investigation—and because the Chickasaw nation, whose members, or others in their right, preferred the claims, was well qualified to make that investigation, and to shed light upon the path of duty at Washington. Their report has not yet been received, but the acting superintendent for the Western Territory has informed me that the examination of the claims was postponed until the joint Chickasaw and Choctaw national council should assemble. It met in October, and it will probably be some time before the report will be received. When Chickasaw reservations, to which no objection was known, were sold, and the deeds have been properly executed and proved, they have been reported for approval, and confirmed by the President of the United States.

Claims to reservations of land under several other Indian treaties have been either disposed of according to their respective circumstances—a portion approved, others referred to the proper agents for examination and further report—or remain for preparatory action and final disposition.

I have the honor respectfully to renew the recommendation that a law be passed authorizing the Indian office or the War Department to sell, with such improvements and buildings as were used and occupied for the Indian service, but have ceased to be necessary to it, a quantity of the public land on which they are, proportioned to the extent of those improve-

ments. For conferring this important power, a precedent will be found in the act of the 3d of March, 1819, authorizing the sales of military sites.

A law, passed on the 23d of August last, authorized the revival of a commission to investigate and report upon claims to reservations under the Choctaw treaty of 1830, so long pending before Congress, in continuation of the labors of a former board under the laws of 1837 and 1838, whose limited existence was too short for the performance of the work. The powers of the present commission have been extended to claims under the 19th and supplemental articles. J. F. H. Claiborne, Ralph Graves, and Roger Barton, Esqs., have been appointed and commissioned, and the necessary preparatory measures have been taken for their meeting and organization, for which the first Monday in December has been appointed, at Garlandsville, in Mississippi. Within or soon after the expiration of two years, to which the legal duration of the board is limited, we may confidently hope to see this important and complicated matter finally closed.

The 17th article of the Cherokee treaty of 1835 stipulated for the appointment of commissioners to pass upon the various claims that should be presented under the several articles of that instrument; and a board was constituted in 1836, which sat till the 5th of March, 1839. It has been, however, stated that many Cherokees, who had valid claims, neglected or omitted, from various causes, to prefer them to the commission; and so strongly, and with such apparent good reason, has the organization of another board been urged upon the Department, that, some time before the close of the late session of Congress, it was thought by you to be a duty to comply. Major John H. Eaton, of Tennessee, and Edward B. Hubley, Esq., of Pennsylvania, are the commissioners, and are now in the discharge of their duties as such.

The report of the commissioners selected to investigate and report upon the debts against the Miami tribe of Indians, under the 3d article of the treaty of 28th November, 1840, was received on the 9th March, 1842, and, after a very laborious and minute revision, finally disposed of on the 13th day of July last. Of the $300,000 set apart by the treaty to meet their debts, there remain but $4,191 82 unpaid, and because payment of allowed claims to that amount has not been applied for.

The last treaty (of 11th January, 1839) with the Osages provided for the payment by the United States of such claims against these Indians, for depredations, as should be allowed, after investigation, under the direction of the President, to an amount not exceeding $30,000. A commissioner was appointed, who disposed of many of the claims; but those held by Indians of various tribes, and by a few white persons, against the Osages, were not presented to him. They were known to exist, and it therefore became necessary, in fulfilment of a treaty obligation, to renew the endeavor to have them investigated, which was done through Major W. Armstrong, the acting superintendent of the Western Territory. The report of this gentleman was received on the 15th day of March last, and, in conjunction with that of the commissioner referred to, has been reviewed here. The result is the confirmation, in part, of those reports, and a final decision as to all the claims except five, which have been again referred to Major Armstrong, for fuller reports.

By the treaty of January 14, 1837, ratified on 2d July, 1838, the Chippewas of Saganaw ceded several tracts of land in the State of Michigan,

the nett proceeds of which, after deducting the expense of the survey and sale, together with the incidental expenses of the treaty, the United States engaged to appropriate to the use of the Indians.

Another treaty was concluded with the same tribe on the 23d January, 1838, and ratified on 2d July, 1838, the sole object of which appears to have been to guard against a sacrifice of the land ceded. The first article provides, that the lands shall not be sold at public or private sale for a less sum than $5 per acre, for and during the term of two years from the commencement of the sale. After this period, the minimum price was to be reduced to $2 50 per acre, at which price the lands are subject to entry until the whole should be sold. The 3d article provides that, to obviate objections to emigrating, on the part of the Indians, founded on the fact of a part of the land not having been sold, any portion not disposed of at the end of five years from the ratification of the treaty shall be sold at such sum as it will bring, not being less than 75 cents per acre. The sales did not commence, I understand, until September 13, 1841.

There is an incongruity between the various articles and provisions of the treaty. The first allows two years for the sales at the minimum price of $5, from their commencement; stipulates that, after that period, $2 50 shall be the minimum price per acre until all is sold, "provided that, if any part of the said lands remain unsold at the expiration of five years from the date of the ratification of this treaty, such lands shall fall under the provision of the third article of this treaty." I think the intention was to allow five years for the sales, from the time they were entered on. The instrument is clumsily drawn, but it is clear and express that two years from their commencement were allowed for sales at $5 per acre; and this seems to me to furnish the rule of construction for the residue, and interprets the treaty to mean that three years more, if necessary for the purpose, should be given for entries of the land at the minimum price of $2 50; after which, the land remaining was to be sold at a price not smaller than 75 cents per acre.

If the five years are to run from the ratification of the treaty, it is obvious that the two years will not be had for the sales at $5, and no opportunity afforded for them at $2 50. I received on the 14th November instant a memorial from the chiefs and headmen of the Chippewa Indians of Saganaw, protesting against sales at 75 cents, and praying the adoption of such measures as will guard against them. Of this paper I send a copy, (7.)

Their prayer is, in my opinion, just, and ought not only to be granted, but I think they should also receive the full benefit of the stipulation allowing two years from September, 1841, within which the lands should not be offered at less than $5 per acre; and three years thereafter, during which they should be sold, as far as practicable, at $2 50. To effect this, an act of Congress will be necessary, the passage of which I respectfully recommend. If this is not done during the next session, the following summer will probably see the country covered by settlers under the preemption law of 1841, as five years from the ratification of the treaty will have expired on the 2d July, 1843.

Subjoined you will find tabular statements (8, 9, and 10) showing the amount drawn from the Treasury, for the service of the Indian department, between the 1st of October, 1841, and 30th September, 1842, both inclusive, out of appropriations made prior to 1841; the sums drawn from the Treas-

ury between the 6th November, 1841, and 30th September, 1842, both inclusive, out of appropriations made for the year 1841, and the balances of the same undrawn on the latter day; the appropriations for the service of the year 1842, and the sums drawn thereout until the 30th September, inclusive, and the balances thereof remaining in the Treasury.

I annex the reports of the different superintendents, agents, and sub-agents, that have been received, (11 to 34, both inclusive.) These annual communications of the actual state, progress, and prospects of the various Indian tribes, whose interests we directly supervise, furnish a body of authentic information of the greatest importance. It is with great pleasure I am enabled to say that they afford, generally, better ground than I have before seen for the hope that our efforts to improve the moral nature and mend the habits of the red men will ultimately receive their best reward in success—not full and absolute in the day, perhaps, of any of us who are now charged with their interests; nor can it be uniform, for the advancement of our own race is altogether unequal, and has been slow—but we can have, and I think it is not presumptuous to say we will have, such success as shall cheer the laborers in this good work with the settled conviction that perseverance is all that is necessary to its perfect accomplishment—to convert the wild and ignorant into the civilized and educated, and make them all they are capable of becoming. For myself, a glimmering of hope has been sufficient; and, although at times it has been almost extinguished, yet it has again revived; and now that it is brighter than in the times past, I urge all connected with the service to confident hope and renewed effort. Happen what may, we shall then have performed our duty.

The greatest good we can bestow upon them is education, in its broadest sense—education in letters; education in labor and the mechanic arts; education in morals; education in Christianity. The two first, in my judgment, should go hand in hand, and the others, and most important, will certainly follow; or, if it be deemed most judicious, co-workers to a common end may be put in the four fields at once. It would be an appalling idea that there should be incongruity between any of the great points named; but the truth is the reverse. I am thoroughly convinced that, without education and industry, you cannot mould a man into a really moral and Christian character, which is not to be found (as a general rule) unless in connexion with domestic comforts and hearth-stone enjoyments; and industry in some shape is necessary to the procurement of these, and to the preservation of them afterwards. Without dwelling upon what I have several times submitted, I beg leave respectfully to refer you to the different reports on schools to be found in the appendix, (35 to 82, both inclusive,) and to the tabular statements exhibiting their condition in a body, (83 and 84.) The necessity of full returns on this important branch of Indian interest induced the transmission of a circular to all the superintendents and independent sub-agents on the 11th of April last, which has been answered very generally by reports. It is still more agreeable for me to state that, where we have returns of last year to compare with those of the present, an increase of scholars is remarked. If this shall continue, happy results may be anticipated: the existing fact affords the best augury we can have for the future. Those who have charge of schools, so far as I can judge, appear to be zealous, and active, and persevering; and it is not only proper, but necessary, they should be so.

The disposition of some of the tribes to engage heartily in the establish-

ment of schools among themselves is a gratifying circumstance. The proper theatre for effort is their own country. By placing continually in their view the exertions of the Government, through its agents, and of benevolent men and associations, you must overcome their prejudices. They will see, from day to day, and hourly, the advantages their offspring are improving; who, as they grow up, will introduce more or fewer of the usages and habits of civilized life into the cabins of their parents; and, although we can bring no direct influence to bear upon the latter, they will gradually yield to sympathy and affection what they would refuse to the representations of strangers. A firm foothold gained, the end may be regarded as reached.

The Choctaws of those tribes whose funds are under the direction of the Government are foremost in this important movement, and have shown their sincerity by their acts. The project of establishing a Choctaw school on a large scale has been heretofore referred to. Within the last nine months they have taken preliminary measures, which have been communicated to the Department. I annex a letter on the subject from Major Armstrong, received on 29th August, together with the reply of this office of 29th September, (85 and 86.) The former covered the contracts for the erection of the necessary buildings by the 1st April, 1843, at an aggregate cost of $6,600. The remittance made to the superintendent, it will be observed, was taken from the funds of the Indians. It will be necessary, in the course of the winter, to select a proper person to conduct the school as principal, and another to direct the farming operations and promotion of the mechanic arts; and for the last suitable shops must be erected, which can be done more economically immediately after the school shall have commenced than before. An establishment for the education of females will soon follow. Deeming the qualification of the latter for the duties of wives and mothers more important, as more likely to be extensively felt, than the education of males, I had hoped it would have been provided for at least as early; but it is expedient and proper to yield to the views of the Indians whatever does not destroy the efficiency of the plan; and to begin is a great point secured. It is a matter of regret that the Chickasaws do not, as was once expected, consent to bear a part of the expense, and to participate in the benefits of this establishment, occupying, as they do, the same territory with the Choctaws, and making, by their delegates, a component part of the national council.

I received from the Chickasaw agent, on the 5th of October, a letter addressed to him, on the 28th August, by the chiefs and headmen, saying, "the combination of our funds with those of the Choctaws is a plan *we never can consent to;*" to which a reply was written on the 8th October, (87 and 88.) I annex an exhibit of the civilization fund, showing the application of it to such objects as were thought to deserve and require aid from it, (89.)

There was reason to apprehend, during the last spring, that hostilities would be commenced by the Sioux against the united band of Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatomies, on the Missouri, who invited the Delawares to aid in their defence. Prompt and vigorous measures were adopted to prevent this outbreak, which, if it had commenced, would have involved consequences of the most hazardous character to the combatants, would probably have embroiled neighboring tribes, and could have been arrested by the Government only at great cost. A company of dragoons was or-

dered by your direction to Council Bluffs, and assurances given to the threatened party that they would be protected, while the Indians who were charged with meditating the attack were warned to abstain from it. These measures were effective, and the quiet of the frontier has been preserved.

A general council called by the Creeks, and which assembled on the 15th May last, was attended by delegates from seventeen different tribes. The object of this convention was the restoration of stolen horses and other property, and to adopt regulations respecting their intercourse with each other. The assemblage was entertained by the Creeks, the business conducted with order and propriety, and the best feelings are said to have prevailed at the termination of the council. This proceeding will probably have a very salutary effect in restraining the tribes who were represented from depredating on each other's property.

A circular was addressed, on the 28th of March last, to the several superintendents, requesting them to instruct the different agents within their superintendencies to propose to their respective tribes, when a depredation shall be committed, and the individual offender is known, to apply the whole of his annuity, commencing with that next after the offence is committed, to remunerate the injured party, until he is fully paid the amount of the injury, according to a valuation thereof by the agents; and when the individual offender is not known, to apply the annuity of the whole tribe in like manner. So far as opportunity has been had to lay this proposition before the Indians, and this office has been advised of the result, it has been acceded to, and the best effect may be anticipated.

The anxiety felt to prevent the use of ardent spirits by the Indians induced you, on the 25th day of November, 1841, to prescribe regulations calculated to effect that important object, (90,) and to issue a further standing instruction on the 11th of February last, (91.) Both have been circulated, and sent to every officer of the Government who was charged with duties connected with the Indians. From a strict observance of these instructions, I trust much good may follow. Every effort has been steadily made, since I have known the administration of Indian affairs, to break up this cruel and wicked traffic, but without the success that was ardently desired. The regulations referred to strengthen further the hands of those whose duty it is to shield the Indians from this most degrading and destructive practice.

It is with much pleasure I state that many of the tribes, as well North as South, are becoming more temperate. In some of the latter, laws have been made, well calculated to arrest the evil; and so important do I regard their co-operation, as to believe that without it we cannot succeed. It will be more effective, if faithfully carried out, than all the laws we can pass, instructions we can write, or prohibitions we may issue. Temperance societies have been founded by some of the tribes, that are numerously joined by the Indians, which will be a most potent auxiliary, while the formation of these associations is the gratifying exponent of public opinion among them on this, to them, most momentous subject.

It was believed that it was utterly impossible to exclude whiskey from the wild tribes on the upper Missouri, without the presence of an active and energetic agent, whose duty it should be to travel over and through the country above the Council Bluffs, with the view, principally, of discov-

ering attempts at introducing ardent spirits into that wild region. I annex a letter from the superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Louis, explanatory of the reasons for adopting this step, (92.) An agent was appointed, and instructions were given him on the 8th of September last, (93,) which placed before him the line of duty he was expected to observe.

All which is respectfully submitted.

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD.

Hon. JOHN C. SPENCER,
Secretary of War.

Statement showing the number of each tribe of Indians, whether natives of, or emigrants to, the country west of the Mississippi, with items of emigration and subsistence.

NAMES OF TRIBES.	Number of each tribe indigenous to the country west of the Mississippi.	Number removed of each tribe wholly or partially removed.	Present western population of each tribe wholly or partially removed.	Number remaining east of each partially removed tribe.	Number removed since date of last annual report.	Number of each now under subsistence west.	Daily expense of subsisting them.
Sioux	(a) 25,000						
Quapaws	476						
Iowas	*470						
Kickapoos	–	588	*505				
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi	(b) *2,348						
Delawares	–	826	*1,059				
Shawnees	–	1,272	*887				
Sacs of Missouri	(b) *414						
Weas	–	225	(m) 225	(c) 30			
Osages	*3,788						
Piankeshaws	–	162	(d) 100				
Kanzas	1,606						
Peorias and Kaskaskias	–	132	(d) 200				
Omahas	1,600						
Senecas from Sandusky	–	251	(m) 251				
Otoes and Missourias	1,000						
Senecas and Shawnees	–	211	(m) 211				
Pawnees	12,500						
Winnebagoes	–	4,500	*2,183				
Camanches	19,200						
Kiowas	1,800						
Mandans	(a) 300						
Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatomies, and Pottawatomies of Indiana	–	5,297	(m) 5,297	(e)			

STATEMENT—Continued.

NAMES OF TRIBES.	Number of each tribe indigenous to the country west of the Mississippi.	Number removed of each tribe wholly or partially removed.	Present western population of each tribe wholly or partially removed.	Number remaining east of each partially removed tribe.	Number removed since date of last annual report.	Number of each now under subsistence west.	Daily expense of subsisting them.
Choctaws	–	15,177	(m) 15,177	3,323			
Creeks	–	24,594	(m) 24,594	744			
Minatarees	2,000						
Florida Indians	–	3,612	(m) 3,612	(n)	422	(f) 422	$15 29¾
Pagans	30,000						
Cherokees	–	25,911	(m) 25,911	1,000			
Assinaboines	(a) 7,000						
Swan Creek and Black River Chippewas	–	62	(m) 62	*113			
Appachees	20,280						
Ottowas of Maumee	–	482	(d) 300	92			
Crees	(a) 800						
Ottowas and Chippewas, together with the Chippewas of Michigan	–	–	–	7,055			
Arrapahas	(a) 2,500						
New York Indians	–	–	–	(g) 3,293			
Gros Ventres	(a) 3,300						
Chickasaws	–	4,642	(m) 4,642	368	(h) 42	(i)	
Eutaws	19,200						
Stockbridges and Munsees, and Delawares and Munsees	–	180	*278	(k) 320			
Crows	(a) 4,000						
Wyandots of Ohio	–	–	–	575			
Poncas	(a) 800						
Miamies	–	–	–	*661			
Arickarees	(a) 1,200						
Menomonies	–	–	–	*2,464			
Cheyennes	(a) 2,000						
Chippewas of the lakes	(n) †	–	–	2,564			
Blackfeet	(a) 1,300						
Caddoes	2,000						
Snakes	(a) 1,000						
Flatheads	(a) 800						
Oneidas of Green Bay	–	–	–	*675			
Stockbridges of Green Bay	–	–	–	*207			
Wyandots of Michigan	–	–	–	*75			
Pottawatomies of Huron	–	–	–	*100			
Totals	168,682	88,124	85,494	23,659	464	422	$15 29¾

25

NOTES.

* Those marked thus are from actual census, transmitted by the proper agents, in compliance with a circular from the department, of August 9, 1842; and wherever such mark or other is not employed, it is to be understood that the expected returns from the agencies have not yet been received.

† Some of these Indians are probably included in the enumeration above of the "Otoes and Chippewas, together with the Chippewas of Michigan."

(a) This enumeration is obtained from D. D. Mitchell's annual report of the affairs of the St. Louis superintendency, who furnished it, not from the actual census, but from the best sources of information to him available.

(b) These Indians do not properly belong to this column, but are so disposed of, because the table is without any exactly appropriate place for them. Originally their haunts extended east of the river, and some of their possessions on this side are amongst the cessions by our Indians to the Government, but the tribes have ever since been gradually moving westward.

(c) Instructions to effect the removal of these few have been issued to the agent, A. Hamilton, Esq.

(d) Estimated number without actual census.—See A. L. Davis's report.

(e) All removed, except a few stragglers variously estimated within 250.

(f) The subsistence of a party of 200, not included, who arrived 12th November last year, was to be discontinued on the same day of the present year.

(g) This is the aggregate of the several tribes, made up partly from census and partly from estimates.—See report of S. Osborn, agent.

(h) Thirty-two of this number removed the previous year, and arrived west 1st January, 1841, but were not reported until 22d April, 1842. They removed themselves; hence the proceeding was not earlier known.

(i) There are ten to be subsisted; but the number is so small that no measures have as yet been taken to subsist them. They will be included in future parties.

(k) About twenty of these belong to a small remnant who, after having stipulated to remove, declined going.

(m) This number is assumed from the muster rolls of emigration, in the absence of more recent returns.

(n) Number not ascertained.

(2.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Office Indian Affairs, August 9, 1842.

SIR: It is highly important the department should obtain correct and authentic information of the number of Indians within the jurisdiction of the United States; to accomplish which, you will direct the agents and sub-agents within your superintendency to prepare a census of the tribe or tribes under their agencies. The roll will embrace the name of each head of a family, distinguishing the male from the female, number under ten years old, number over ten years and less than forty, and the number over forty years; the whole to be carried out in an aggregate, to show the number in each tribe, respectively.

The period of paying the annuities is the proper season for making this census; and you will therefore give timely notice, impressing upon the minds of the agents that the whole *must* be completed in time to be embraced in the annual statements to Congress.

Should it occur that this business cannot be completed in time to accompany the annual reports of the agents, it must be done as soon thereafter as possible.

Very respectfully,

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD.

ROBERT STUART, *Detroit, Michigan.*
D. D. MITCHELL, *St. Louis, Missouri.*
WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, *Choctaw Agency.*
JOHN CHAMBERS, *Burlington, Iowa.*
J. D. DOTY, *Madison, Wisconsin.*

(3.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Office Indian Affairs, August 9, 1842.

SIR: It is highly important the department should obtain correct and authentic information of the number of Indians within the jurisdiction of the United States; to accomplish which, you will prepare a census of the tribe under your agency. The roll will embrace the name of each head of a family, the number of each family, distinguishing the male from the female, number under ten years old, number over ten years and less than forty, and the number over forty years; the whole to be carried out in an aggregate, to show the number in each tribe, respectively.

The period of paying the annuities is the proper season for making this census, and you will therefore complete it in time to be embraced in the annual statements to Congress.

Very respectfully, &c.

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD.

ROBERT WARE, *Upper Sandusky Ohio.*
ALLEN HAMILTON, *Fort Wayne, Indiana.*
STEPHEN OSBORN, *Buffalo, New York.*

Statement exhibiting the amount of investments for Indian account in State stocks, &c.

Names of the tribes for whose account the stock is held in trust.	Names of the States which issued the bonds.	Rate of interest p. ct.	Amount of each lot of bonds.	Aggregate amount of the bonds for each tribe.	Amount of annual interest on each.	Aggregate amount of the annual interest for each tribe.	Amount of the cost of each lot of bonds.	Aggregate cost of the bonds for each tribe.	When the interest is payable.	Where the interest is payable.	Where the interest is deposited until wanted for application.	Treaties on reference to which it may be seen for what objects the interest is to be applied.
Cherokees -	Kentucky	5	$94,000 00	–	$4,700 00	–	$94,000 00	–	Semi-annually.	Philadelphia	Treasury of U. S.	Treaty Dec. 1835, and suppl't Mar. 7, 1836.
Do -	Tennessee	5	250,000 00	–	12,500 00	–	250,000 00	–	Do -	Do -	Do -	Do do
Do -	Alabama	5	300,000 00	–	15,000 00	–	300,000 00	–	Do -	New York	Do -	Do do
Do -	Maryland	6	761 39	–	45 68	–	880 00	–	Quarterly	Baltimore -	Do -	Do do
Do -	Michigan	6	64,000 00	–	3,840 00	–	69,120 00	–	Semi-annually.	New York	Do -	Do do
				$708,761 39		36,085 68		$714,000 00				
Do schools	Maryland	5	41,138 00	–	2,056 90	–	42,490 00	–	Quarterly	Baltimore -	Do -	Treaty Feb. 27, 1819.
Do do	Missouri	5½	10,000 00	–	550 00	–	10,000 00	–	Semi-annually.	New York	Do -	Do do
				51,138 00		2,606 90		52,490 00				
Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatomies.	Maryland	6	130,850 43	–	7,851 02	–	150,000 00	–	Quarterly	Baltimore -	Do -	Treaty Sept'ber, 1833, (mills.)
Do -	Indiana	5	68,000 00	–	3,400 00	–	72,264 09	–	Semi-annually.	New York	Do -	Do (education.)
Do -	Pennsyl'a	5	23,000 00	–	1,150 00	–	19,895 00	–	Do -	Philadelphia	Do -	Do (mills.)
Do -	Do -	5	5,300 00	–	265 00	–	4,364 50	–	Do -	Do -	Do -	Do (mills.)
Do -	Do -	5	8,500 00	–	425 00	–	7,352 50	–	Do -	Do -	Do -	Do (education.)
Do -	U.S. Treasury loan of 1841.	6	14,500 00	–	870 00	–	14,500 00	–	Quarterly	Washington	Do -	Do (mills.)
Do -	Do -	6	1,000 00	–	60 00	–	1,000 00	–	Do -	Do -	Do -	Do (education.)
				251,150 43		14,021 02		269,376 09				

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names of the tribes for whose account the stock is held in trust.	Names of the States which issued the bonds.	Rate of interest p. ct.	Amount of each lot of bonds.	Aggregate amount of the bonds for each tribe.	Amount of annual interest on each.	Aggregate amount of the annual interest for each tribe.	Amount of the cost of each lot of bonds.	Aggregate cost of the bonds for each tribe.	When the interest is payable.	Where the interest is payable.	Where the interest is deposited until wanted for application.	Treaties on reference to which it may be seen for what objects the interest is to be applied.
Incompetent Chickasaws.	Maryland	6	$21,230 44	–	$1,273 82	–	$24,624 13	–	Quarterly	Baltimore -	Treasury of U. S.	Treaty May, 1834.
Do -	Kentucky	5	30,000 00	–	600 00	–	29,400 00	–	Semi-annually.	Louisville -	Do -	Do do
Do -	U.S. Treasury loan of 1841.	6	10,000 00	–	1,500 00	–	10,000 00	–	Quarterly	Washington	Do -	Do do
				$61,230 44		$3,373 82		$64,024 13				
Chickasaw orphans.	Arkansas	5	108,000 00	–	5,400 00	–	108,000 00	–	Semi-annually.	New York	Do -	Do do
Do -	Pennsyl'a	5	17,000 00	–	750 00	–	14,705 00	–	Do -	Philadelphia	Do -	Do do
Do -	U.S. Treasury loan of 1841.	6	5,000 00	–	300 00	–	5,000 00	–	Quarterly	Washington	Do -	Do do
				130,000 00		6,450 00		127,705 00				
Shawnees -	Maryland	6	29,341 50	–	1,760 49	–	33,912 40	–	Do -	Baltimore -	Do -	Treaty August, 1831.
Do -	Kentucky	5	1,000 00	–	50 00	–	980 00	–	Semi-annually.	New York	Do -	Do do
Do -	U.S. Treasury loan of 1841.	6	2,000 00	–	120 00	–	2,000 00	–	Quarterly	Washington	Do -	Do do
				32,341 50		1,930 49		36,892 40				
Senecas -	Kentucky	5	–	5,000 00	–	250 00	–	4,900 00	Semi-annually.	New York	Do -	Treaty Feb. 1831.
Senecas and Shawnees.	Kentucky	5	6,000 00	–	300 00	–	5,880 00	–	Do -	Do -	Do -	Do do
	Missouri	5½	7,000 00	–	385 00	–	7,121 87	–	Do -	Do -	Do -	Do do
				13,000 00		685 00		13,001 87				
Kanzas -	Missouri	5½	18,000 00	–	990 00	–	18,000 00	–	Do -	Do -	Do -	Treaty June, 1825.
Do -	Pennsyl'a	5	2,000 00	–	100 00	–	1,730 00	–	Do -	Philadelphia	Do -	Do do
Do -	U.S. Treasury loan of 1841.	6	1,500 00	–	90 00	–	1,500 00	–	Quarterly	Washington	Do -	Do do
				21,500 00		1,180 00		21,230 00				
Creek orphans	Alabama	5	82,000 00	–	4,100 00	–	82,000 00	–	Semi-annually.	New York	Do -	Treaty March, 1832.
Do -	Missouri	5½	28,000 00	–	1,540 00	–	28,487 48	–	Do -	Do -	Do -	Do do
Do -	Pennsyl'a	5	16,000 00	–	800 00	–	13,840 00	–	Do -	Philadelphia	Do -	Do do
Do -	U.S. Treasury loan of 1841.	6	10,000 00	–	600 00	–	10,000 00	–	Quarterly	Washington	Do -	Do do
				136,000 00		7,040 00		134,327 48				
Menomonies	Kentucky	5	77,000 00	–	3,850 00	–	75,460 00	–	Semi-annually.	New York	Do -	Treaty Sept. 1836.
Do -	Pennsyl'a	5	9,500 00	–	475 00	–	8,217 50	–	Do -	Philadelphia	Do -	Do do
Do -	Do -	5	2,500 00	–	125 00	–	2,017 50	–	Quarterly	Do -	Do -	Do do
Do -	U.S. Treasury loan of 1841.	6	6,000 00	–	360 00	–	6,000 00	–	Do -	Washington	Do -	Do do
				95,000 00		4,810 00		91,695 00				
Chippewas and Ottowas.	Kentucky	5	77,000 00	–	3,850 00	–	75,460 00	–	Semi-annually.	New York	Do -	Treaty March, 1836.
Do -	Michigan	5	3,000 00	–	180 00	–	3,000 00	–	Do -	Do -	Do -	Do do
Do -	Pennsyl'a	5	14,000 00	–	700 00	–	12,110 00	–	Do -	Philadelphia	Do -	Do do
Do -	Do -	5	2,200 00	–	110 00	–	1,802 50	–	Do -	Do -	Do -	Do do
Do -	U.S. Treasury loan of 1841.	6	3,500 00	–	210 00	–	3,500 00	–	Quarterly	Washington	Do -	Do do
				99,700 00		5,050 00		95,872 50				
Choctaws -	Alabama	5	–	500,000 00	–	25,000 00	–	500,000 00	Semi-annually.	N. Orleans	Do -	Convent'n with Chickasaws, Jan. 17, 1837.
Delawares -	U.S. Treasury loan of 1841.	6	–	9,000 00	–	540 00	–	9,000 00	Quarterly	Washington	Do -	Treaty 1829, and resolution Senate, 1838.
Osages -	Do -	6	–	13,000 00	–	780 00	–	13,000 00	Do -	Do -	Do -	Treaty 1825, and resolution Senate, 1838.
Choctaw orphans.	Do -	6	–	17,850 00	–	1,071 00	–	17,850 00	Do -	Do -	Do -	Treaty Sept. 1830.
Stockbridges & Munsees.	Do -	6	–	6,000 00	–	360 00	–	6,000 00	Do -	Do -	Do -	Treaty May, 1840.
				2,150,671 76		111,233 91		2,171,364 47				

(5.)

Statement exhibiting the annual interest appropriated by Congress to pay the following tribes of Indians, in lieu of investing the sums of money provided by treaty in stocks.

Names of tribes.	Amounts provided by treaty for investment.	Amount of interest annually appropriated.	Authority by which made.
Creeks	$350,000	$17,500	Treaty of November 23, 1838.
Delawares	46,080	2,304	Treaty of 1832.
Iowas	157,500	7,875	Treaty of 1838.
Osages	69,120	3,456	Resolution of the Senate, Jan. 19, 1838.
Ottowas and Chippewas	200,000	12,000	Resolution of the Senate.
Sioux of Mississippi	300,000	15,000	Treaty of September 29, 1837.
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri	157,400	7,870	Treaty of October 21, 1837.
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi	200,000	10,000	Treaty of October 21, 1837.
Winnebagoes	1,100,000	55,000	Treaty of November 1, 1837.
	2,580,100	131,005	

War Department, Office Indian Affairs.

(6.)

October 11, 1842.

Sir: In compliance with your order of the 29th ultimo, and as soon as the papers could be prepared to effect it, I proceeded to pay into the Treasury of the United States, under the specific heads of account, all the items designated by the Secretary of War, and have now to report that entries have been made on the books of the Second Auditor, and will pass through the Treasury so soon as the refunding warrant is prepared, by which I shall receive a credit for $193,001 40; and, on the receipt of the proper certificates from distant banks of deposite, the further sum of $1,481 47 will receive the same direction—making, in all, the sum of $194,482 87. The residue of the funds held by me as disbursing agent will be retained, as directed, to be paid out on accounts to be settled; and thus refund moneys used by the agents, on the authority of the department, out of other heads of appropriations, and which can only be supplied by counter requisitions, approved by the Secretary of War.

The following is a statement of the balances remaining in my hands, viz:

Transportation of annuities, &c.	$6,083 52
Building houses for agents	557 41
Payment of improvements to Cherokees	1,436 64
Annuity for education	1,031 60
Annuity for education	2,265 92
Presents to Indians	3,804 87
Removal and subsistence of Indians	3,321 72

Certifying Creek contracts	$891 66
Extinguishment of claims to lands in Georgia	5,406 15
Pay of sub-agents	400 77
Improvements abandoned by Cherokees	452 13
Current expenses	11,806 39
Transportation and incidental expenses	1,778 15
Chickasaws	492 48
	39,729 41

On deposite at the following places, viz:

Bank of Metropolis	$10,000 00
Bank of Washington	18,826 00
Bank of America, New York	10,000 00
Due agent on general account	303 51
Due agent on trust account	204 40
Cash	395 50
	39,729 41

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. KURTZ, *Agent.*

T. H. CRAWFORD,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

(7.)

We, the chiefs and headmen of Chippewa Indians of Saganaw, in the State of Michigan, beg leave to memorialize our great father the President of the United States, and we have great confidence that he will take our condition into favorable consideration.

By the 3d article of the treaty entered into by us with the United States, on the 23d January, 1838, and ratified on the 2d July following, it appears that all our unsold lands will be subject, next summer, to be sold at seventy-five cents per acre. This would not only be ruinous to us, but it would prevent the United States receiving back the heavy advances already made to us. We think that great injustice has been done to our interest by the Government, in the extraordinary delay of having our lands surveyed and brought into market. Had due diligence been exercised in this respect, ample proof can be adduced that our lands might all have been sold at more than an average of $5 per acre; whereas they will hardly sell now at any price. We hope that the United States will yet deem it due to their own honor to do justice for this neglect of their officers: but, in the mean time, we pray our great father to postpone the sale of our lands for some years to come, that they may not be entirely sacrificed. We are led to believe that an act of Congress will be necessary to this end; if so, we have every confidence that the President will do what is necessary in the premises. By the terms of the treaty, next year is the last that we are entitled to the $200 worth of tobacco, and the $100 for vaccine matter and physician, but we trust that our great father will not thereafter withdraw these es-

sential comforts; and his red children will ever pray for his happiness and prosperity.

PAY-MOS E-GAY,	(chief,)	his × mark.
NAUK-CHIG-O-MEE,	do.	his × mark.
SHAW-SHAW-WON-E-BIS,	do.	his × mark.
SAW-WAW-BUN,	do.	his × mark.
NAH-TO-WAY,	do.	his × mark.
OT-TAW-WANCE,	do.	his × mark.
KAW-KAY-GAYHICK,	do.	his × mark.
LONE-DOG-GAY-NEE,	do.	his × mark.
MATCH-E-GAY-SHING,	do.	his × mark.
NE-GON-E-BA-NA,	(headman,)	his × mark.
WAW-BE-GUM-IS-KUM,	do.	his × mark.
ASH-TAY-GWONG,	do.	his × mark.
MIS-QUIN-O-QUET,	do.	his × mark.
NAW-WAY-GEYHICK,	do.	his × mark.
KAW-EB-E-GO,	do.	his × mark.
PAY-BO-NO-QUONG,	do.	his × mark.
WON-DE-GO,	do.	his × mark.
OMIS-QUAW-GAYHICK,	do.	his × mark.
AW-TUSH-SHA,	do.	his × mark.
WAW-SAY-ON-O-QUET,	do.	his × mark.
MITCH-E-GAY-SHING,	do.	his × mark.

Done at Saganaw, this 4th day of November, 1842, in presence of—

JOHN HULBERT, *Sub-Agent.*
CHAS. H. RODD, *Interpreter.*
JAMES FRAZER, *Overseer.*
H. L. MILLER.
E. H. THOMSON.
WILLIAM McDONALD.
W. SMITH.
CHAS. L. RICHMAN.

(8.)

Statement showing the amount drawn between the 1st of October, 1841, and the 30th of September, 1842, inclusive, on account of the appropriations for the service of the Indian department prior to 1841.

Heads of account.	Amount drawn between the 1st Oct., 1841, and the 30th Sept., 1842, inclusive.
Fulfilling treaties with Sacs, Foxes, Iowas, and others	$782 58
Removal and subsistence of Indians	2,017 90
Provisions for Indians	1,859 12
Fulfilling treaties with Florida Indians	16,155 15
Caddoes	10,000 00
Carrying into effect treaty with Oneidas at Green Bay	150 00
Pay of superintendent and Indian agents	3,453 29
Pay of sub-agents	886 67
Pay of interpreters	25 00
Contingencies Indian department	4,345 77
Carrying into effect treaty with the Stockbridges and Munsees of 3d September, 1839, per act of 1840	4,711 81
Salary of clerk to superintendent Indian affairs south of Missouri	500 00
Buildings and repairs	2,618 94
Fulfilling treaties with the Delawares	6,912 00
Osages	10,452 86
Choctaws	6,615 44
Shawnees	2,000 00
Carrying into effect treaty with the Miamies	229 61
Payment for investigating frauds in Creek contracts	634 37
Temporary subsistence for Indians west	4,635 60
Fulfilling treaties with the Creeks	724 39
Expenses of removal and subsistence of Creek Indians	7,143 25
Fulfilling treaties with the Pottawatomies	1,637 47
Civilization of Indians	1,650 00
Fulfilling treaties with the Winnebagoes	140 50
Chickasaws	1,208 42
Carrying into effect treaty with the Sacs and Foxes	1,795 29
Blacksmiths' establishments	575 18
Carrying into effect treaty with the Chippewas of Saganaw	975 19
Fulfilling treaties with the Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatomies	1,186 00
Carrying into effect treaty with the Creeks	427 00
Fulfilling treaty with the Wyandots, Munsees, and Delawares	295 50
Carrying into effect treaty with the Ottowas and Chippewas	407 75
Carrying into effect treaty with the Winnebagoes	517 09
Carrying into effect treaties with the Osages	8,670 92
Expenses of removing Choctaws from Mississippi	5,000 00
Carrying into effect treaty with the Chickasaws	11,589 70
Carrying into effect treaty with the Cherokees	43,978 75
	166,908 51

(9.)

Statement showing the amount drawn between 6th November, 1841, and the 30th September, 1842, inclusive, on account of the appropriations for the service of the Indian department for 1841, and the balances remaining undrawn.

Heads of account.	Specified objects.	Amount drawn between the 6th Nov., 1841, and the 30th Sept., 1842, inclusive.	Balances remaining undrawn.
Pay of superintendent and Indian agents -	-	$127 32	$2,645 57
Pay of sub-agents - - - -	-	402 64	3,972 36
Pay of interpreters - - - -	-	307 50	1,542 50
Provisions for Indians - - -	-	481 49	6,518 51
Buildings at agencies and repairs - -	-	645 00	1,355 00
Contingencies Indian department - -	-	13,197 14	
Fulfilling treaties with Chippewas of Saganaw	Education -	250 00	
Chippewas, Menomonies, Winnebagoes, and New York Indians - -	Education -	-	1,500 00
Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatomies	Annuity - -	300 00	
Choctaws - - - -	Annuity - -	4,365 00	
Choctaws - - - -	Education -	2,984 29	
Chickasaws - - - -	Annuity, (applicable to education)	1,279 84	
Creeks - - - -	Education -	461 00	880 50
Delawares - - - -	Interest on $46,080 at 5 per cent. -	2,088 00	216 00
Florida Indians - - -	Education -	160 50	335 70
Miamies - - - -	Pay of laborers -	-	230 00
Miamies - - - -	Education -	53 50	778 56
Ottowas and Chippewas - -	Annuity & interest	-	1,800 00
Ottowas and Chippewas - -	Education -	2,200 00	750 00
Ottowas and Chippewas - -	Missions - -	1,350 00	300 00
Osages - - - -	Annuity - -	-	30
Osages - - - -	Interest on $69,120 at 5 per cent. -	2,632 00	824 00
Pottawatomies - - - -	Education -	181 16	
Pottawatomies of the Prairie - -	Annuity - -	200 00	
Pottawatomies of Indiana - -	Education -	-	2,000 00
Pawnees - - - -	Annuity - -	-	2 00
Quapaws - - - -	Education -	95 67	620 96
Expenses of holding treaty with Wyandots of Ohio - - - - -	-	1,300 00	286 62
Expenses of holding treaties with Indian tribes for extinguishment of their title to lands in Michigan - - - -	-	-	5,000 00
Expenses of holding treaty with Sac and Fox, Winnebago, and Sioux tribes of Indians, for their titles to lands in Iowa - -	-	1,324 52	165 72
Expenses making treaty of 28th Nov., 1840, with the Miamies, &c. - - -	-	637 61	4,362 39
Defraying expense of a delegation of Seminole Indians west of the Mississippi to Florida -	-	6,000 00	
For the temporary support of certain destitute Kickapoo Indians - - -	-	-	22,000 00
Civilization of Indians - - -	-	2,685 00	803 75
For removal, &c., of such Seminole Indians as surrender for emigration - - -	-	19,963 07	2,018 10
		65,672 25	60,908 54

(10.)

Statement showing the amount appropriated for the service of the Indian department for the year 1842, and the sums drawn thereon to the 30th September, 1842, inclusive, and the balances remaining undrawn.

Heads of account.	Specified objects.	Amount appropriated.	Amount drawn thereon to the 30th September, 1842, inclusive.	Balances remaining undrawn.
Pay of superintendent and Indian agents		$16,500 00	$7,875 00	$8,625 00
Pay of sub-agents		13,000 00	5,038 50	7,961 50
Pay of interpreters		11,300 00	4,800 00	6,500 00
Provisions for Indians		11,800 00	4,800 00	7,000 00
Buildings at agencies, and repairs		2,000 00	500 00	1,500 00
Pay of clerk to superintendent of Western Territory		1,000 00	500 00	500 00
Compensation of a clerk in the office of the superintendent Indian affairs at St. Louis		1,200 00	900 00	300 00
Contingencies Indian department		36,500 00	15,332 71	21,167 29
Fulfilling treaties with—				
Christian Indians	Annuity	400 00	400 00	
Chippewas of Mississippi	Annuity	28,500 00	28,323 08	176 92
Do do	Establishing three blacksmiths' shops	3,000 00	2,000 00	1,000 00
Do do	Support of farmer, &c.	1,000 00	1,000 00	
Do do	Purchase of provisions	2,000 00	2,000 00	
Do do	Purchase of tobacco	500 00	500 00	
Chippewas of Saganaw	Annuity	2,800 00	2,800 00	
Do do	Support of blacksmith at Saganaw, &c.	2,000 00	1,500 00	500 00
Do do	Education	1,000 00	–	1,000 00
Chippewas, Menomonies, and Winnebagoes	Education	1,500 00	750 00	750 00
Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatomies	Annuity	32,700 00	32,700 00	
Do do	Blacksmith and assistant, &c.	940 00	580 00	360 00
Do do	Purchase of salt	250 00	250 00	
Choctaws	Annuity	30,550 00	24,817 50	5,732 50
Do	Blacksmiths, &c.	4,400 00	2,840 00	1,560 00
Do	Education	14,500 00	2,488 07	12,011 93
Creeks	Annuity	34,800 00	34,800 00	
Do	Interest on $350,000 at 5 per cent.	17,500 00	17,318 43	181 57
Do	Blacksmith, &c.	4,440 00	2,760 00	1,680 00
Do	Wheelwright, &c.	1,200 00	600 00	600 00
Do	Agricultural implements	2,000 00	2,000 00	
Do	Education	4,000 00	644 81	3,355 19
Chickasaws	Annuity (applicable to education)	3,000 00	1,070 81	4,929 19
Do	Education	3,000 00		

STATEMENT—Continued.

Heads of account.	Specified objects.	Amount appropriated.	Amount drawn thereon to the 30th September, 1842, inclusive.	Balances remaining undrawn.
Fulfilling treaties with—				
Cherokees	Blacksmith, &c.	$4,440 00	$2,760 00	$1,680 00
Do	Wagon maker, &c.	1.200 00	600 00	600 00
Delawares	Annuity	7,000 00	7,000 00	
Do	Purchase of salt	100 00	100 00	
Do	Blacksmith, &c.	940 00	580 00	360 00
Do	Interest on $46,080 at 5 per cent.	2,304 00	–	2,304 00
Florida Indians	Annuity	4,610 00	4,610 00	
Do	Blacksmith's establishment, &c.	1,000 00	500 00	500 00
Do	Education	1,000 00	322 41	677 59
Iowas	Interest on $157,500 at 5 per cent.	7,875 00	7,875 00	
Kickapoos	Annuity	5,000 00	5,000 00	
Do	Education	500 00	250 00	250 00
Kaskaskias and Peorias	Annuity	3,000 00	3,000 00	
Kanzas	Annuity	3,500 00	3,500 00	
Do	Blacksmith, &c.	940 00	580 00	360 00
Do	Agricultural assistance	1,600 00	1,600 00	
Miamies	Annuity	47,568 00	47,568 00	
Do	Blacksmith, &c.	940 00	580 00	360 00
Do	Tobacco, iron, and steel	770 00	770 00	
Do	Miller, in lieu of gunsmith	600 00	300 00	300 00
Do	Salt, 160 bushels	320 00	320 00	
Do	Implements of agriculture	200 00	200 00	
Do	Education, &c.	2,000 00	1,107 47	892 53
Eel Rivers, (Miamies)	Annuity	1,100 00	1,100 00	
Menomonies	Annuity	26,000 00	26,000 00	
Do	Blacksmiths, &c.	1,880 00	1,160 00	720 00
Do	Provisions	3,000 00	3,000 00	
Do	Tobacco	300 00	300 00	
Do	Salt, 30 barrels	150 00	150 00	
Do	Farming utensils,&c.	500 00	500 00	
Omahas	Blacksmiths, &c.	940 00	580 00	360 00
Do	Agricultural implements	500 00	500 00	
Otoes and Missourias	Annuity	2,500 00	2,500 00	
Do do	Blacksmith, &c.	940 00	580 00	360 00
Do do	Agricultural implements	500 00	500 00	
Do do	Education	500 00	250 00	250 00
Do do	Two farmers	1,200 00	600 00	600 00
Ottowas and Chippewas	Annuity and interest	42,500 00	41,500 00	1,000 00
Do do	Education	5,000 00	800 00	4,200 00
Do do	Missions	3,000 00	600 00	2,400 00
Do do	Vaccine matter, &c.	300 00	150 00	150 00
Do do	Provisions	2,000 00	2,000 00	
Do do	Tobacco	975 00	975 00	
Do do	Salt, 100 barrels	350 00	350 00	
Do do	Fish barrels, 500	750 00	750 00	

STATEMENT—Continued.

Heads of account.	Specified objects.	Amount appropriated.	Amount drawn thereon to the 30th September, 1842, inclusive.	Balances remaining undrawn.
Fulfilling treaties with—				
Ottowas and Chippewas	Blacksmiths, &c.	$2,820 00	$1,740 00	$1,080 00
Do do	Gunsmith, &c.	820 00	520 00	300 00
Do do	Keeper of dormitory, 150 cords wood, &c.	1,050 00	525 00	525 00
Do do	Two farmers, &c.	1,600 00	800 00	800 00
Do do	Two mechanics	1,200 00	600 00	600 00
Osages	Annuity	20,000 00	19,983 99	16 01
Do	Interest on $69,120 at 5 per cent.	3,456 00	–	3,456 00
Do	Support of 2 smiths' establishments	2,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
Do	Two millers	1,200 00	600 00	600 00
Do	Two assistants to millers	450 00	225 00	225 00
Do	Cows and calves, and hogs, &c.	7,300 00	7,300 00	
Ottowas	Annuity	4,300 00	4,300 00	
Pottawatomies	Annuity	9,100 00	9,100 00	
Do	Education	3,000 00	1,827 68	1,172 32
Do	Salt	460 00	460 00	
Do	Blacksmiths, &c.	1,880 00	1,160 00	720 00
Do	Tobacco, iron, and steel	400 00	400 00	
Do	Three laborers	360 00	180 00	180 00
Pottawatomies of Huron	Annuity	400 00	400 00	
Pottawatomies of the Prairie	Annuity	15,400 00	15,400 00	
Pottawatomies of the Wabash	Annuity	20,000 00	20,000 00	
Pottawatomies of Indiana	Annuity	15,000 00	15,000 00	
Do do	Education	2,000 00	–	2,000 00
Piankeshaws	Annuity	800 00	800 00	
Pawnees	Annuity	4,600 00	4,400 00	200 00
Do	Education	1,000 00	500 00	500 00
Do	Two smiths' establishments	2,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
Do	Agricultural implements	2,000 00	2,000 00	
Quapaws	Annuity	2,000 00	2,000 00	
Do	Education	1,000 00	–	1,000 00
Do	Blacksmiths, &c.	1,060 00	640 00	420 00
Do	Farmer	600 00	300 00	300 00
Six Nations of New York	Annuity	4,500 00	4,375 00	125 00
Senecas of New York	Annuity	6,000 00	6,000 00	
Sioux of Mississippi	Annuity	10,000 00	10,000 00	
Do do	Interest on $300,000 at 5 per cent.	15,000 00	15,073 70	4,051 30
Do do	Purchase of medicines, &c.	8,250 00	4,125 00	
Do do	Blacksmiths, &c.	1,060 00	640 00	420 00
Do do	Agricultural implements	700 00	700 00	
Do do	Purchase of provisions	5,500 00	5,500 00	
Yancton and Santie Sioux	Blacksmiths, &c.	940 00	580 00	360 00
Do do	Agricultural implements	400 00	400 00	

STATEMENT—Continued.

Heads of account.	Specified objects.	Amount appropriated.	Amount drawn thereon to the 30th September, 1842, inclusive.	Balances remaining undrawn.
Fulfilling treaties with—				
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri -	Interest on $157,400 at 5 per cent. -	$7,870 00	$7,870 00	
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi	Annuity - -	31,000 00	31,000 00	
Do do -	Interest on $200,000 at 5 per cent. -	10,000 00	10,000 00	
Do do -	Agricult'l assistance	2,000 00	2,000 00	
Do do -	Blacksmiths, &c. -	2,120 00	1,280 00	$840 00
Do do -	Gunsmith, &c. -	820 00	520 00	300 00
Do do -	Agricultural implements - -	800 00	800 00	
Do do -	Support of two millers - -	1,000 00	500 00	500 00
Do do -	Salt, forty barrels -	200 00	200 00	
Do do -	Tobacco, forty kegs	600 00	600 00	
Shawnees - - -	Annuity - -	5,000 00	5,000 00	
Do - - -	Salt - -	60 00	60 00	
Do - - -	Blacksmiths, &c. -	2,120 00	1,280 00	840 00
Senecas and Shawnees -	Annuity - -	1,000 00	1,000 00	
Do do - -	Blacksmiths, &c. -	1,060 00	640 00	420 00
Senecas - - -	Annuity - -	1,000 00	1,000 00	
Do - - -	Blacksmith, &c. -	1,060 00	640 00	420 00
Do - - -	Miller - -	600 00	300 00	300 00
Wyandots - - -	Annuity - -	5,900 00	5,900 00	
Do - - -	Blacksmith, &c. -	940 00	580 00	360 00
Weas - - -	Annuity - -	3,000 00	3,000 00	
Wyandots, Munsees, and Delawares - - -	Annuity - -	1,000 00	1,000 00	
Miamies, treaty, 28th Nov. 1840	Payment of the debts of the tribe -	300,000 00	295,489 83	4,510 17
Do do -	This sum in lieu of labor - -	250 00	250 00	
Do do -	First of twenty instalments, &c. -	12,500 00	12,500 00	
Do do -	Expenses of the commission to investigate claims, &c. - -	6,000 00	4,034 13	1,965 87
Do do -	Expenses removing tribe, &c. -	65,000 00	–	65,000 00
Winnebagoes - - -	Annuity - -	28,000 00	28,000 00	
Do - - -	Interest on 1,100,000 dollars at 5 per ct.	55,000 00	51,067 88	3,932 12
Do - - -	Salt, fifty barrels -	250 00	250 00	
Do - - -	Tobacco - -	525 00	525 00	
Do - - -	Blacksmiths, &c. -	2,820 00	1,740 00	1,080 00
Do - - -	Laborers and oxen -	365 00	365 00	
Do - - -	Six agriculturists, purchase of oxen, &c. - -	2,500 00	1,250 00	1,250 00
Do - - -	Education -	3,000 00	1,500 00	1,500 00
Do - - -	Two physicians -	400 00	200 00	200 00
Medals to Indian chiefs -	- - -	2,500 00	1,550 00	950 00
Expenses holding treaty with Sac and Fox, Winnebago, and Sioux Indians -	- - -	6,200 00	1,200 00	5,000 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

Heads of account.	Specified objects.	Amount appropriated.	Amount drawn thereon to the 30th September, 1842, inclusive.	Balances remaining undrawn.
Expenses of treating with the Camanches and other wild tribes, &c.	-	$875 55	-	$875 55
Civilization of Indians	-	10,000 00	$1,745 00	8,255 00
Relief of Marston G. Clark	-	302 50	302 50	
Holding treaty with Wyandot Indians of Ohio	-	1,000 00	-	1,000 00
Compensation to two commissioners to examine claims under Cherokee treaty of 1835	-	13,500 00	-	13,500 00
Arrearages of the late board of commissioners under Cherokee treaty of 1835	-	1,558 00	-	1,558 00
Carrying into effect treaty with the Wyandots of 17th March, 1842	-	55,660 00	-	55,660 00
Interest on investments, &c., due the Cherokees, and reimbursable, &c.	-	3,496 92	3,496 92	
Interest on investments, &c., due the Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatomies, and reimbursable, &c.	-	9,288 27	-	9,288 27
Interest on investments, &c., due the Shawnees, and reimbursable, &c.	-	1,320 37	-	1,320 37
Interest on investments, &c., due Chickasaws, and reimbursable, &c.	-	1,315 36	-	1,315 36
Interest on investments, &c., due the Chippewas and Ottowas, and reimbursable, &c.	-	180 00	-	180 00
		1,326,134 97	1,017,048 42	309,086 55

(11.)

MICHIGAN SUPERINTENDENCY,

Detroit, October 28, 1842.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions and the regulations of the department, I have the honor to submit the following statement, embracing the general matters relating to this superintendency, as also to a portion of Wisconsin Territory. My unavoidable detention in the Lake Superior country has alone caused so long delay in the performance of this duty.

Since my last annual report, no material changes have taken place either in the condition or circumstances of the Indians; yet I am happy to say that a gradual and steady improvement is visible among most of the bands. The Swan Creek and Black River band (about 100 souls) have, contrary to my expectations a year ago, settled down on a piece of land purchased by them from the United States, (some distance back of Fort Gratiot.) They have attached themselves to the Methodist mission, and most of them have become industrious, temperate, and apparently truly religious. The two bands of Ottowas at Arbre Croche and Grand Traverse are, as a body, making most gratifying progress in the arts of civilization. Much credit is due to the missionaries and school teachers, for their untiring zeal and efforts to promote both their temporal and spiritual welfare. I take pleasure also in reporting the good conduct of the Government farmers and mechanics now employed. Great emulation has lately sprung up among the Indians, as to who shall have the best house, furniture, farm, &c. They are also procuring cattle, hogs, and poultry; in short, their condition is being improved as rapidly as any tribe in this region.

The bands on Grand river are also prosperous, especially those under the instruction of the Baptist and Episcopal missions. They are greatly pleased with the establishment of the interpreter and blacksmith's shqp which you have allowed them, on Thorn Apple river, and at being paid their annuity at the Baptist mission. Could ardent spirits be kept from these unfortunate beings, it would be unnecessary ever to remove them. After the Mackinac payments, I was sorry to witness even more dissipation than last year; yet a great majority of the Indians within this superintendency are rapidly improving in all respects. Such of the bands at or near Sault Ste. Marie as have put themselves under the auspices of the missionaries seem to be comfortable and happy. There is quite a colony of them who have built houses and are cultivating fields around the Methodist establishment. A considerable number have joined that church, and appear to walk orderly; but some of the heathen portion of these bands are much degraded by the baneful effects of whiskey.

The American Fur Company, however, and some other respectable traders in that vicinity, have *now* determined to deal no more in spirituous liquors themselves, and are disposed to give every aid they can to the Government, to put a stop to this nefarious traffic. The band of Chippewas at the Ance, on Lake Superior, are improving their condition more rapidly than any other portion of that tribe within our borders. The Methodist mission at that place has been remarkably successful: many have made a profession of religion, and have become sober, docile, and industrious. They evinced great solicitude to have their children educated, and have

adopted a most humane and judicious code of laws for their own government. These, and many similar cases in various parts of our country, are cheering evidence that the fostering care of the Government, and the efforts of benevolent societies and individuals, under its auspices, are, in due time, if faithfully persevered in, to reap a rich and high reward, although the existence of many discouragements and difficulties compass the undertaking. * * * * The department officers, also, of every grade, throughout this whole region, seem disposed to aid and promote these benevolent labors. I have found the Indians every where friendly inclined, and disposed to yield their own wishes to those of the Government. The request of the department, that they should agree to settle and pay depredations committed among themselves, was cheerfully agreed to, as well as every other suggestion you proposed for their benefit. The circular of the Secretary of War, relative to the sale of ardent spirits, has had a most salutary effect, and restrains many from giving it who could not be reached by law.

Our best exertions have been used in taking the census, yet I fear there may be errors in regard to their ages, in which it is scarcely possible for an Indian to be accurate.

It will not be in the power of the sub-agent of Saganaw to make his report in season, as his time has been wholly occupied with the duties of our late mission to Lake Superior. The affairs of his agency are, however, in good order, and the Indians, under his judicious management, have become more temperate, as well as industrious, and their crops this season promise ample provision for the coming winter.

In pursuance of my appointment as commissioner to treat with the Chippewas at La Pointe, on Lake Superior, I proceeded thither, after a few days' delay at this place, on my return from Washington, in August last; but, owing to the difficulties of notifying the distant and scattered bands, we had arrived some time before they could be all assembled. The interim, however, was well employed, in dividing the goods for their annuity payments, and enlightening the minds of such as had arrived in relation to the objects of our mission. After the views and intentions of the Government had been explained to them in general council, they agreed to sell all their lands between Lake Superior and the Mississippi, including the islands belonging to them in said lake, amounting, in the aggregate, to about 15,000,000 acres. From the best information we have been able to obtain, the mineral district is extensive and valuable; the copper ore is said to be of the purest quality. Silver ore has been found between Lake Vieux deserts and Trout Lake; but, as no scientific person has examined it, both its quality and extent must for the present remain uncertain. The fisheries for trout, white fish, and siquet, along the shore and islands of Lake Superior, may be carried on to almost any extent, and must, at no distant period, become a considerable source of revenue to our citizens. Much of the soil now purchased is reported, both by geologists and surveyors, to be of excellent quality, but the mineral region bordering on Lake Superior is rather barren and rugged.

Serious feuds and difficulties have for some years past existed between the bands on Lake Superior and those on the Mississippi. These troubles principally arose in consequence of the annuity payments under the treaty of 1837; but every irritating cause has happily been done away by the provisions of the treaty now made, which provides that all shall share equally

in the annuities of both treaties. Thus their jealousies and hostile feelings, both among themselves and toward the United States, have been entirely allayed, which, had they been neglected, were likely to break into open hostility, and call for the interposition of the Government, at great expense and hazard of our present amicable relations. The chiefs and headmen consulted much with me relative to their long and cruel wars with the Sioux, and, before we parted, they unanimously expressed their earnest desire that the Government would interfere and effect a reconciliation between them. They pledge themselves to abide strictly by any terms which the President may, in his wisdom, prescribe. Even the Flat Mouth, chief of the pillagers of Leech Lake, visited La Pointe, to aid in these deliberations. They have of late suffered so severely in these barbarous hostilities that they seem appalled. They are also kept in perpetual agitation and alarm, which hinders them from pursuing their usual avocations. Even the missionaries and schools, as well as our own mechanics and farmers, who are among them, are kept in constant uneasiness. I promised to represent their condition and wishes to the department, and gave it as my opinion, that their appeal would not be disregarded, as I thought you could rely upon their sincerity. I wrote to Mr. Bruce, the agent at St. Peter's, on the subject, and requested him to use his influence with the Sioux to suspend hostilities for the winter, and urge upon them their obligations to agree to a general peace. I trust, sir, that you will not only approve of the project, but use your influence to bring about so desirable an end. There is no doubt in my mind of its feasibility, provided the proper men be appointed on the commission; and, to ensure the durability of peace, it is only necessary to make one or two examples, should any aggression occur. Both the dignity and honor of our country are involved in this matter, and every dictate of humanity calls for speedy and decided action. Most of these bands express great desire for missionaries, and especially for schools; also, blacksmiths, carpenters, and farmers, to teach and aid them in the arts of civilized life. After much consultation with the chiefs, missionaries, and traders, I venture to recommend the following as the most favorable stations, viz: L'Ame, or Quininon bay, for a blacksmith's shop, farmer, and carpenter, part of the time, (for they should itinerate;) La Pointe for a blacksmith's shop and carpenter, part of the time; Fond du Lac for a blacksmith's shop, farmer, and carpenter, part of the time; the Sandy Lake region, probably near Crow-wing river, for a blacksmith's shop, farmer, and carpenter, part of the time. Pokegamo, on Snake river, where the blacksmith's shop and farmer now are, is a good station, provided peace be established with the Sioux; but if not, the station should be removed to some place near La Pointe. The station now on Chippewa river should be abandoned, in any event; the Indians are led by it into too close contact with the whites. The facility of getting whiskey there is ruinous, and they are often accused of committing depredations on the settlers. I would suggest whether it would not be well to have the places named for stations visited by some judicious person before they are determined upon. If you think so, permit me to recommend for that duty Jeremiah Russell, the present farmer at Pokegamo. He is a very intelligent and judicious man. The expense of his tour would be trifling, for he would only require an Indian or half-breed acquainted with the country to accompany him; and it is of much importance that such points be selected as will enable

the missionaries and schools, as well as the Government farmers and blacksmiths, to settle together. * * * * *

I am, respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

ROBERT STUART,
Acting Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD,
Commissioner Indian Affairs.

(12.)

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICHIGAN, *September* 1, 1842.

SIR: I have the honor to report, that the condition of the Indians of this sub-agency has been better than during the past year. There have been few instances of intoxication, and a greater disposition to provide for their families was evinced by many of them.

The efforts of the missionaries to improve their moral and religious condition are more successful and encouraging.

In their hunts, the Indians have not taken more than two-thirds of the quantity of furs they usually dispose of to the traders; they have, however, not been in want of food, as fish were caught in abundance the whole season, and no complaints were made during the winter. In consequence of the low price of fish, few were sold to the traders. When the demand for the article is brisk, they realize from the sale of it a considerable portion of their winter supplies. As they have large patches, a sufficiency of potatoes for the ensuing winter is expected. The sugar made last spring equalled the quantity made in favorable seasons.

An unusual number of the Indians of the upper lakes were here in July, on their way to the present ground, where it is said about six thousand, in all, were congregated to receive presents. If the annuity money were paid here in the beginning of August, preceded by presents, those from a distance would return, and the injury they sustain by so long a stay here, and below this, would be obviated.

The diarrhœa, brought from the present ground, has proved fatal to many.

* * * * * * * * *

I have to add, that temperance societies at the Sault have been formed by the whites, mixed bloods, and Indians, which have been productive of the most encouraging and salutary results, and few instances of relapses into irregular habits have occurred.

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Yours, &c.

JAMES FORD.

ROBERT STUART, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

(13.)

GRAND TRAVERSE, MICHIGAN, *September* 26, 1842.

SIR: I herewith lay before you a report of the work done in the farming department at this station for the third quarter of 1842. The first of the

quarter I was absent, but by the aid of Lewis Miller all of the work that was called for was accomplished. The account, which was rendered to me on my return, shows that there were seventy-nine logs hauled for the Indians to build with, and fifty-two loads of other things hauled for them besides. They were aided by Mr. Dougherty and David to burn lime. After my return, the first work that was done was to help to cut and haul wood for coal. The Indians were nearly all gone to Canada. We have hauled twenty-six loads of coal wood and other things for Mr. Campbell, and then we went in quest of hay; found a prairie on the other side of the bay, about ten miles from here, which is the nearest we could find. We cut about one ton of hay and put it up, and calculated to have gone again; but our oats got fit to cut, and the weather has been so unfavorable that we have not been after hay since. Our oats turned out well; but part of them were damaged by the rain; but I think, if they could be threshed, there would be from sixty to seventy bushels of them. But we have no floor, nor is there any at the place; but I shall try to get out enough to pay back the seed which I borrowed, and for seed for another year; the remainder we will feed out in the straw. We have hauled, since the Indians returned from the payment, sixteen loads for them, removing them to their gardens, &c., and twenty-one logs for a house; and have been to the head of the bay, about twelve miles from here, and have ploughed and sowed between two and three acres of wheat for the Indians there. It took us seven days to go and come, and do the work, and the Sabbath made eight days in the whole; which makes out all the work done in this quarter. The improvement that they have made is truly encouraging. There are a number of them that are very industrious people, and take hold handy to work, and have learned to plough. I take every pains in my power to instruct them in all the branches of agriculture which we have any means of doing at this place. The complaints which have been made against me have all originated from the old chief and his friends, who are enemies to all good. The garden that the old chief formerly occupied he gave to Johnson, and had a new one last year. It was ploughed for Johnson's use, and I was called on again to plough it this year by the chief. I asked him who he wanted it for; he said for his own use, to sow oats; said that he was going to get seed from Mackinac. I told him, that when he got the seed, I would plough the ground. I knew that he wanted it ploughed for Johnson. After a while, the chief's wife and some others went on to plant beans, and then I went and ploughed a piece of ground for them, and he gave it to Johnson to plant beans. I was aware that he wanted ground for that purpose. The old chief manifests a very hostile disposition towards us all, especially the mission; and no wonder that he should lead some of the Indians away with him. As I have said before, it is entirely impossible to give satisfaction to all of them; but I hope and trust that the complaints that may be made you will have a fair investigation, and give me a chance to vindicate myself, and see if I am to blame. There are some of them who want us to do all their work, and indulge them in their idle habits, which I think would be a great injury to them; and, also, the hauling that we do for them is not strictly instructing them in agricultural pursuits, yet I feel disposed to assist them all that is in our power; but I have generally thought it best for but one to go at once to help them, so that they should help load, unload, &c. It has ever been my intention, according to the best of my knowledge and ability, to do

what I deemed best for them, and have generally consulted Mr. Dougherty on all subjects of importance, and think that I have his entire approbation in the course that I have pursued with them; and it is truly gratifying to see the difference and improvement that is manifest among them, or that they have made for the year past. On the whole, they are a happy and contented people. Their crops of corn will be good, so I think there will be plenty for them here; but there are miserable wretched bands around us, who are continually coming here for help. Intemperance is the principal cause of all the misery among them. I am sorry to say that some of these Indians did drink while they were gone, but are ashamed of it now, and I hope will not be enticed again. It cannot be expected that all would become temperate at once. I think the progress made among them in the temperance cause, if followed up, is and will be fully equal to that made among our people when it was first started. I am fully satisfied that their salvation, both temporal and spiritual, depends on the progress that they make in the temperance cause, and shall use the best of my endeavors to promote temperance among them.

All of which I submit, for your consideration and direction.

Yours, &c.

JOSEPH DANCE, *Farmer.*

ROBERT STUART, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

(14.)

SUB-AGENCY FOR CHIPPEWAS,
La Pointe, September 30, 1842.

SIR: In obedience to your instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report concerning the affairs of this sub-agency:

No material change has occurred in the relations of this tribe during the year, and I have observed no evidences of improvement in their character or condition since my last report. They appear rather to have retrograded than advanced, in many particulars. The implacable and long-cherished animosity existing between them and the Sioux has suffered no diminution, but seems rather to strengthen and increase, and their hostile meetings become more frequent. This has forced the Chippewas of the borders to retire further back towards Lake Superior, and places them, for a great portion of the year, in very destitute circumstances; and so long as this state of things exists their condition will continue to grow worse. Little of the intermediate country between them and the Sioux, to which they dare resort, is adapted to agriculture, and their support is drawn principally from the chase and fishing—both sufficiently precarious. If they had a suitable country on which to locate, it is highly probable a large proportion of the Chippewas of the ceded country would soon become cultivators to a considerable extent, and they would not be long in appreciating its attendant advantages. This, it is generally conceded, must constitute the preliminary step in their civilization; so long as they retain their wandering habits, performing periodical migrations to gain a subsistence, any efforts to civilize them will be of little avail. But once fix them in a suitable spot, beyond the possible contingency of removal to a new region, protect

them from an unrestrained intercourse with the whites, which corrupts and degrades them, their repugnance to cultivating the soil might gradually be overcome; they would soon learn the advantages of individual property, and the laws necessary to protect them in its peaceable enjoyment, and, with the additional means now employed, in the course of a few generations, there is no reason to doubt, would be in possession of many of the blessings of civilization. An over free intercourse with the whites, however, is fraught with so many evils to the unsophisticated Indian, that he must be secured against it, or his destruction is inevitable. To this cause may be attributed the extinction of some of the most powerful tribes of this continent; and we see whole tribes now, in the receipt of large annuities from the Government, and enjoying advantages which an equal number of whites hardly any where possess, gradually declining in numbers, and daily becoming more licentious, though not less barbarous and miserable, under the same destructive influence. Here is the greatest evil they are subjected to. The remedy is, perhaps, easier to hope for than expect.

The Chippewas roam over and claim an extent of country comprising nearly three-fourths of the geographical area of Wisconsin Territory, abounding in valuable timber, much of it suitable for cultivation, and some parts of it rich in mineral resources. The mines in the region of Lake Superior attracted the attention of the early voyagers, and, soon after the conquest of Canada by the English, a company of adventurers was organized for the purpose of working them. Their operations were only prosecuted one or two years, and then suspended, on account of the unsettled state of the country, and the expense of getting supplies, and conveying the produce of the mines to market, and were never renewed. During that time, quantities of copper and lead, both of which were found to contain considerable proportions of silver, were obtained and sent to England. The country has recently been examined by an experienced geologist, under the direction of the State of Michigan, and it is confidently expected that much valuable information on the subject will soon be given to the public. The streams, and especially the tributaries of Lake Superior, afford some of the finest water powers in the world, and the country generally abounds in valuable timber. Lake Superior has an abundance of the finest of fish, and, but for the interruption in the navigation by the falls of Ste. Marie, its products would find an easy access to the various markets on the lower lakes. The climate, considering its high northern latitude, is dry and healthy, and free from the sudden changes observable in more temperate regions. Pulmonary complaints are the most common, and, among the Indians, the cause of most of the mortality, (excepting casualties,) with all ages and sexes.

A considerable number of the Indians from the more remote bands are now performing their journey to the Manitouline island, to share in the annual distribution of presents made by the British Government there. Although feelings decidedly friendly to the American Government and people are entertained by a majority of this tribe, I am satisfied their visits have a pernicious influence, and that they should be discouraged by every means in our power—an influence which must be witnessed among these remote bands to be appreciated. They go there and hear pompous speeches, receive a liberal supply of presents, delivered with much parade and circumstance, and, on their return, entertain their friends with exaggerated accounts of what they have witnessed and heard. The influence is in this way disseminated and continued from generation to generation; and, though

perhaps no feeling decidedly unfriendly to our Government and people is manifested, they are taught to regard their British fathers as superior in point of power and generosity. A change in the relations between this country and Great Britain is, perhaps, an event of such improbable occurrence as to render any apprehensions in this respect supererogatory; yet we know, from the experience of the past, they would prove dangerous neighbors, and it would seem to be our duty to endeavor to counteract the foreign influence kept up among the tribes contiguous to our border settlements by every legitimate means we can employ.

An attempt was again made last year, at the annual council, to complete the vaccination of the Indians; but the virus was found to have lost its virtue, and it was impossible to procure other before they dispersed. It was procured as soon as practicable, and the work has been in progress during the past summer, and will be completed at the council soon to be convened, preparatory to the payment. Many of the Indians are so remote, and so much scattered, that there would be great difficulty in performing this service at any other time. The communication of the Commissioner of 28th March last, relative to depredations of Indians upon each other, will be submitted to them at the same general council, and I apprehend no difficulty in obtaining their assent to the proposed measure. The same subject has already been agitated among themselves; and last year I drew up a set of rules, at the instance of several of the Mississippi villages who had united for that purpose, one of the principles of which provided for the payment to the injured party, whether Indian or white man, in the case of depredation, out of the annuity of the depredator, until full satisfaction was made for the injury. It certainly evinced a good spirit on their part, and they appeared pleased with the idea of having rules written down for their government. All signed the compact with alacrity, and I have heard of no infractions of it since its adoption. This circumstance, with others, has suggested whether it would not have a beneficial effect, were the United States to establish a set of laws or regulations, to govern the Indians in their intercourse with each other, adapted to their present condition. Would it not tend, if judiciously framed, to give them practical evidence of the important advantages of laws highly necessary in their advancement in civilization? For the Indians of this region I can speak; and I believe a proper code would be eagerly assented to by a large majority of them, and regarded as an act of parental consideration on the part of their great father. It would be proper to give it something the character of a compact between the two parties, to ensure in all cases its faithful observance. I have not maturely deliberated upon the details or the objections it would be liable to; but I am satisfied some plan of this kind would be highly advantageous to the Indians, make them a much better people, and accelerate their civilization.

The persons employed under treaty stipulations, with the exception of the smith at this place, being at distances considerably remote, are not, consequently, under my immediate inspection; but, as far as I can ascertain and believe, their duties have been faithfully discharged. From the present scattered state of the Indians, and the inconvenient locations which had to be necessarily chosen, the farming and blacksmiths' establishments are not calculated to aid them to that extent which is desired, in view of the intentions of the parties at the time they were provided for, and is decidedly disproportioned to the expenditure. The Indians, however, understand

the adverse circumstances which led to this result, and are anxious for a different application of these items, as I have had the honor heretofore to represent. Whether this would militate against any policy intended to be carried out by the department, or form a precedent which might be deemed injudicious at this time, I am not apprized; but, under the circumstances of this particular case, I have had no hesitation in giving it my recommendation, satisfied it would be productive of more substantial benefit to the Indians, in view of their present circumstances, than can be expected from the present mode of expenditure. The fund has only 17 years to run; and it is probable they will not for some years to come be located in a future residence, and have adopted, to any beneficial extent, habits of civilization. I ask leave, therefore, respectfully to reiterate the recommendation heretofore given, at the request of the Indians, for the expenditure of the sums set apart for the support of smiths and farmers, for goods and provisions. It would be desirable to retain one smith, to be employed at the agency, but beyond this I am satisfied they cannot at present be profitably employed. If this cannot be done, however, to withdraw as many of them as we can from the ceded country, to a suitable point among some one of the neighboring bands, which will require the assent of such band, and concentrate the whole expenditure at that point, will be the most judicious and beneficial application that can be made of it. It has been considered of the first importance to instruct the Indians in agriculture, assist them in ploughing, fencing, &c., and to learn them to rely as much as possible upon their own exertions. The present locations of farmers are so near the Sioux, the Chippewas consider it unsafe to settle near them; and for this year they were directed to cultivate as much ground as they were able to, with their means, in corn, potatoes, &c., the avails to be distributed among the Indians, in times of need and scarcity. The farm on the Chippewa will yield about 400 bushels of potatoes and 200 of corn, besides some pumpkins a d squashes. The one at Pokegamo, having been longer established, will probably yield something more. Abstracts showing the amount and kind of work performed at the several smiths' shops, (1,) the property purchased for their and the use of the farmers during the past year, and the amount remaining on hand at the close of the year, (2,) are herewith transmitted. It will be perceived, by the accompanying statement (3) of persons employed, that frequent changes are made in those employed, under treaty stipulations. This is occasioned by the difficulty of obtaining persons to reside at these remote points, where living is expensive, and they are deprived of the pleasure of society, more than a year, for the considerations authorized, which are in the country altogether insufficient to command the services of the best class of mechanics. An estimate of the funds which will be required for fulfilling treaty stipulations, and for current expenses in 1843, is herewith transmitted. (4.) No funds having been received during the current year, I am unable to render the usual accounts of disbursements, &c. * * * * * *

Very, &c.

D. P. BUSHNELL.

His Excellency Gov. J. D. Doty.

(15.)

TURKEY RIVER SUB-AGENCY, *September* 30, 1842.

SIR: It again becomes my duty, under the regulations of the department, to submit my annual report of the operations of this sub-agency, together with the present condition and prospects of the Winnebago Indians.

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The tabular statement accompanying this report presents the location and number of the several bands of this nation, with the men, women, and children, of each. It was made out by actually counting the Indians, a few days since, while seated to receive their goods, so that full reliance may be placed on its accuracy. Eight hundred and seventy-three, it will be seen, reside on lands belonging to the Sioux; five hundred and fifty-four on the upper Iowa, near the Mississippi river; and seven hundred and fifty-six at and near the sub-agency. The bands of the latter place are cultivating the fields prepared under the treaty of 1837. The other bands planted small patches of corn on the banks of the streams where they reside, but by a tall and unusual freshet have lost nearly the whole of their crops.

The small number of children belonging to this tribe of Indians is worthy of remark—only about one to each woman—a fact still more to be wondered at, when it is recollected that the females marry at a very early period. The cause, however, is traceable at once to that disregard of matrimonial obligation which prevails among these people, to the consequent disease of mothers, and uniform parental neglect occasioned by intemperance.

Unless something more effectual than has yet been tried can be adopted for the preservation of the Winnebagoes, it is evident they must soon be numbered with the nations *that have been*. Several hundred, since my last annual report, have gone to that "bourn whence no traveller returns." Scenes of wretchedness, bloodshed, and murder, are transpiring so frequently, in their drunken frolics, that they have ceased to be objects of wonder and attention. Thirty-nine are known by myself to have perished in this way within the last year. Sometimes two and three have been stabbed to death during the same night. But neither time nor the limits of a brief report will permit me to descend to particulars here. I will only add, that whiskey is now obtained from Root river, down the Mississippi, to Painted Rock, and along the southern line of the neutral country, to the Wapsipineca—a distance of nearly two hundred miles.

On the fourth of July last I prevailed on several hundred Winnebagoes to join a temperance society, but most of them have failed to keep their pledge, and are now drinking worse than ever.

Time was when these Indians saw better days, and were able to protect themselves; but those days have gone by, never again to return. They are now a conquered race—victims of both physical and intellectual superiority—and, still worse, lost to all moral energy. At the white man's feet the red man lies—all prospects shrouded in the deepest gloom—and every day sinking lower and lower under the deadly action of his unfeeling master. Even the supplies of Government, intended for the Indian's relief, mock his misery, serving only to bring him into closer conflict with the overreaching avarice of those of another color. And what adds

still higher aggravation to the wretched condition of these wild children of the forest is, both church and state are ready to give them up. Yes, the general and popular cry now is, let them alone; you cannot succeed; let them alone. Those who join in this cry forget that *their* ancestors, at one time, ate acorns and worshipped devils.

I admit that it is doubtful whether many of the Winnebagoes now grown can ever be remodelled in character and fashioned after the civilized form. Yet even *they* may be reached by the influence of Christianity, and much can and should be done to relieve their physical wants. But, even to effect this object, a radical change must take place (in my humble opinion) in the policy of Government.

Modify the present system as you please, the result will be the same. Give the Indians goods or provisions instead of money, incur the expense of hauling and delivering in the interior of their country—*give what you please, and where you please*, to the whiskey shops it will go in the end. They have just received their goods and part of their provisions for this year, and are now selling blankets which cost the Government $3 50, besides transportation, for one bottle of whiskey. Five Indians have lost their lives since their supplies were distributed, and others severely wounded. White men are making it a business, all along the line, of purchasing guns, horses, provision, and goods, of these people, by giving whiskey in exchange; and then, when they get their money, sell the articles back for cash, at exorbitant prices. There ought to be a law prohibiting such traffic; and all articles, such as guns, kettles, &c., should be marked previous to delivery to the Indians, and, when found in possession of a white man, be liable to arrest. Indians, too, in all such cases, ought to be competent witnesses against white men. Laws, however, can be of but little benefit to the red man, while their entire execution is in the hands of his oppressor. Secrecy, evasions, combinations, and even perjury itself, will ever set them at defiance.

What can you promise these Indians by removal? Will not the same white population follow them, and continue the present work of death? Has it not always been the case?

In my humble opinion, the plan, and the *only plan*, that can save these people from immediate annihilation, is the following: Throw an intermediate strip of land (the wider the better) between them and the whites, subject to all the restrictions of a military reserve—permitting it, however, to be settled by the whites, on condition that they will not deal in ardent spirits in any manner or form, and that, on being detected in so doing, or even being found with it in possession, shall forfeit their improvement and privilege of remaining in the country. Reserve the right also at all times of scouring neighborhoods, by the troops of the United States, for the purpose of ferreting out any violators of the terms of settlement, &c.

This plan would at once change the character of our frontier, by keeping back lawless persons from the vicinity of the Indians, and inducing temperate and industrious families to settle in their stead. The fact that whiskey would be excluded from this country would be its highest recommendation to such men, who, on becoming residents, would interpose an insuperable barrier to intercourse between the Indians and whiskey settlers beyond its limits. It would be to their interest to prevent both the Indians and lawless whites from strolling over it. If the United States have not the power to provide for the reserve in question, let the Indians themselves

do it when ceding their country, by inserting the necessary proviso in their treaty.

The same regulation might be adopted where Indian tribes are permanently located, by purchasing of them a strip of land adjoining our white population, and settling it as already described.

While, as has been intimated, it is probable no material change can be wrought in the habits of the adult Winnebagoes, their children are objects of bright promise. They possess, beyond doubt, all the elements of a capacity for a higher life, and ought to be furnished with ample means for intellectual and moral improvement. Every opening chink that lets into the mind the least light of knowledge should be carefully watched and improved, and every thing done in the power of Government to afford such protection to the half-formed habits imbibed in school by these children, as will prevent their going back to savage manners or returning to their parents.

In the first place, a permanent home to the parents of these little half-tutored wanderers is indispensable; and an Indian community, in a civilized form, never can be constituted till this is given. Obstacles to their improvement, growing out of an unsettled state, are most natural, and would produce the same effect on us which is felt by them, were we placed in their circumstances. The continual change of country which the red man is compelled to make keeps before both himself and children the strongest possible inducements to continue the hunter's life, while the feeling that he is a mere vagrant occupant of the soil, over which he roams in search of his daily meals, must forever deter him from tilling the ground and accumulating property. Moreover, while this state of things lasts, no practical benefit can result from an education, but rather a disadvantage. The youth reared up in school soon discovers, on joining his parents, that his untutored brother has the vantage ground, becomes disgusted with himself, and is compelled by the pressure of circumstances to abandon his civilized habits; whereas, had his nation been permanently located, game in the vicinity destroyed, and consequently the chase laborious and unproductive, the strongest motives would have been on the side of agriculture as a means of support. Indians are simply human beings, and in one respect, at least, like ourselves—they must have prospect before they will act. On urging them to adopt civilized habits, to build houses, cultivate fields, &c., the first thought that arises is, we have no home that we can call our own.

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One or the other of the above positions, it is evident, the red man must soon take, or submit to the unavoidable influence of those causes which must and will terminate his existence.

I will only add, that what we do for the aborigines of our country must be done quickly. They are rapidly melting away. The causes which operate in their destruction are every day increasing. In a few years, the commercial cities of our people will border the Pacific, as they now line the Atlantic; and over the whole land, from sea to sea, will be scattered towns, villages, and the various improvements of civilized man. Where will be the home of the present wandering children of the forest? Must they still be *peeled, pelted, down trodden*, and neglected? Or shall they occupy a proud position by the side of the white man, possessed like him of all the religious and domestic blessings of civilized life?

D. LOWRY,
U. S. Indian Sub-Agent.

(16.)

TURKEY RIVER, *September* 30, 1842.

SIR: The following report in relation the mill and farm connected with the Winnebago sub-agency is respectfully submitted.

As regards the mill, little need be said. Being finished according to contract, it was in successful operation until about the 1st of March last, when a race, which had been cut for the purpose of conveying the water to a saw mill situated about one hundred yards below, (built by Government for the accommodation of Fort Atkinson,) broke away, and took the water from our mill.

We immediately set about repairing the damage; but, before the work could be completed, a second rise of the water unexpectedly occurred, and widened the former breach so much that it was deemed advisable to commence at the termination of the old dam, and extend it to the opposite bank of the newly-formed channel.

Since that time, whenever the attention of the hands could be diverted from the farm, they have been employed for that purpose. It was constructed upon the plan of the old dam—being laid up with heavy timbers, and divided by cross bars into cribs of eight feet square, and filled with rock. Rock and brush were also thrown above the timbers, which was supposed to form a dam sufficient to withstand any rise of water that might occur. Notwithstanding, the timbers have recently been swept out by an unprecedented flood, and the water has again left the mill, so that it is not now in a condition to do business; but, as the rock and brush are not moved, the damage can be repaired at a comparatively trifling expense.

Of the fourteen or fifteen hundred acres of land broken for the Winnebagoes, but about four hundred and fifty are under cultivation. The remainder lies unoccupied, in consequence of the refusal of the Indians to leave the vicinity of the Mississippi river.

Of the four hundred and fifty acres which are improved, one hundred and seventy-five are worked by Indians, and planted in corn by them. Their fields exhibit a good degree of industry, and promise a rich reward for their toil, in an abundant harvest. The remaining two hundred and seventy-five acres are worked by from five to eleven hands, employed for that purpose, in the following manner: Sowed winter wheat, seventy-five bushels; spring wheat, sixty bushels; oats, one hundred and fifty bushels; planted corn, one hundred acres; potatoes, three; beans, two; put in twenty acres of turnips, and ten of buckwheat.

The fields of English grain exhibited a large growth. Oats were exceedingly fine. Winter and spring wheat considerably injured by rust and smut, but to what extent cannot be accurately determined. A cold wet spring, added to the ravages of the prairie squirrel, proved unfavorable to corn. Up to the 1st of July it was small and backward, and its appearance was very discouraging. Since that time the weather has been more favorable, and, early frosts excepted, a middling crop may be reasonably expected. Potatoes, beans, buckwheat, and turnips, promise a liberal harvest. In addition to the above, there is an abundant supply of the various kinds of garden vegetables.

The labor of the hands has not been exclusively confined to the farm. In addition, they have prepared the one hundred and seventy-five acres of Indian planting ground before referred to, repaired the fences around the

Indian fields, hauled many of their wigwams from one point to another, &c. About 25,000 rails have been hauled from one to two miles, and laid in fence; which, together with the extension of the dam already alluded to, has diverted a considerable portion of their time from the farm.

The amount of stock on the farm will be shown from the following table:

Number of oxen	17
Number of cows	3
Number of yearlings	2
Number of horses	5

During the year, one horse has died, two oxen have been killed by Indians, and two butchered for the use of the farm.

The produce of the farm for the current year is estimated as follows:

Estimated quantity of wheat, from 1,000 to 1,500 bushels.
Estimated quantity of oats, from 800 to 1,000 bushels.
Estimated quantity of corn, from 2,000 to 3,000 bushels.
Estimated quantity of potatoes, from 800 to 1,000 bushels.
Estimated quantity of buckwheat, from 200 to 300 bushels.
Estimated quantity of turnips, from 3,000 to 5,000 bushels.
Estimated quantity of beans, from 30 to 50 bushels.

Quantity of hay put up: At the agency, 50 tons; on Codra river, 30 tons. The latter is fifty miles west of the agency, and is intended for the Indians during their winter hunt.

List of farming utensils, &c.

Three two-horse wagons.
Two ox wagons.
One ox cart.
Ten ploughs.
Ten scythes and snaths.
Ten axes.
Twelve hoes.
Four harrows.
Eight ox yokes.
Two sets double harness.
Two one-horse carts.
One set cart harness.
Two Franklin stoves.
One cook stove.
Two seven-plate stoves.
Seven ten-plate stoves.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN THOMAS,
Miller and Sup. of Farm.

Rev. D. Lowry, *U. S. Ind. Sub-Agent.*

(17.)

Report of his excellency John Chambers—Iowa superintendency.

Sir: In compliance of the regulations of the Department of War, prescribing the duties of persons charged with the superintendency of Indian affairs, I beg leave to submit my annual report of the situation of Iowa superintendency.

I have already transmitted to you duplicates of the reports of the agents for the confederated tribes of Sac and Fox Indians, and of the sub-agents for the Winnebagoes, of the condition of their agencies, and of the Indians under their charge. No report has yet been received from the agency at

St. Peter's, owing, probably, to the delay incident to the great distance of that agency from this place, and the irregularity of the means of conveyance.

In performing the duty of reporting the condition of the various tribes and bands of Indians situate in this superintendency, I might with great propriety, as far as the Sacs and Foxes and Winnebagoes are concerned, refer you to the reports of Captain Beach, agent for the former, and the Rev. Mr. Lowry, sub-agent for the latter tribe, to both of whom it is due to say, that their able, prompt, and zealous discharge of their duties entitle them to the thanks of the department. But it is painful to be compelled, at the same time, to say that the best and most untiring efforts of these valuable officers to arrest the downward tendency of the tribes under their care have been unavailing, and must, in my opinion, continue to be so, until a removal of these Indians from their present locations can be effected, so as to place them exclusively within the reach and influence of the laws of Congress regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes; for these tribes (like all others among whom the habits of civilized life have made but little or no progress) are found to be rapidly wasting away, in an intimate intercourse with that portion of our white population who follow and keep as near them as they can, for the vile purpose of profiting by their inordinate fondness of intoxicating drinks. It would be a waste of words to moralize upon this subject. Volumes have been written upon it; the Christain and philanthropist have in vain invoked the constituted authorities for a remedy against the evil. There is no remedy for it, but by interposing a wilderness or wide waste between them and the abandoned and profligate wretches who set the laws of morality and their country at defiance, and sacrifice the health and lives of these unfortunate children of the forest to their thirst of gain. They conceal their nefarious traffic with them in the fastnesses of the forest, and avoid by every practicable means the presence of all whose testimony would be competent to their conviction.

Confine the Indians to the Indian country proper, and the laws of the United States are adequate to their protection against their besetting sin of drunkenness, if properly and promptly enforced; but while they can pass their own boundary in a few hours' ride, and obtain the means of indulging it, nothing can be done to save them.

The confederated tribes of Sacs and Foxes, except in the increased and increasing indulgence of their intemperate habits and reckless wastefulness, have conducted themselves for some time past with more than ordinary propriety; they have not disturbed the peace of other tribes, and have acted with much forbearance, under circumstances of great provocation, produced by the intrusion of white settlers upon their lands; and their confidence in the protection of the Government has been justified by the prompt removal of the intruders.

The farm established for their benefit, near the agency, has been well conducted, and will contribute this year very considerably to their support; but the principal object of its establishment (to show them practically the advantage of cultivating the earth, and induce them to adopt it as a means of supporting themselves) has totally failed. The lands enclosed for them at their villages, and put in a state for cultivation, have been neglected, or consigned to the hands of white men, on such terms as they have chosen to offer. Their hunts have recently been very unsuccessful, and almost

their only means of support have been the annuities paid them by the Government, which their wasteful habits, and the cupidity of the whites, who follow and surround them as soon as they receive their money, and as long as it lasts, render of but very limited advantage to them. Indeed, I consider it very questionable, whether the evils they inflict upon themselves, and receive at the hands of others, by the use of money, do not outweigh any benefit they derive from it.

The destruction of the mills, erected for the use of this tribe, by incendiaries, has heretofore been reported to you. This will render the fine crop of wheat, raised and secured at their farm, of comparatively little value to them.

The Winnebagoes have exhibited, in a few instances, some disposition to cultivate the ground prepared for them, but their intemperate habits are becoming more inveterate, and have been productive of more destructive consequences, during the last year, than previously. The reports of Mr. Lowry show that a large number of them have been murdered in their drunken revels, and their habit of using the knife seems to have gained strength in proportion as their law of retaliation has been relaxed, and the practice of the commuting the punishment inflicted by it, for money or goods, have become more general.

* * * * * *

The Sioux, remote as some of them are from the settlements, find the means of indulging the proneness of the savages to adopt the vices of civilized man in preference to his virtues. Those near the agency, and on the Mississippi, obtain whiskey from the settlers on the east side of the river, and use it to great excess. The more remote and wild bands of them obtain it from the British half-breeds from Lord Selkirk's colony, as it is called, on the Red river of the north, who meet them on their hunting grounds, and conciliate them by presents of ardent spirits and other articles, while they destroy their game in vast quantities. These half-breeds are a numerous and formidable body of men, whose intercourse with the Sioux is not only injurious to them, but may eventually become dangerous to our Northwestern frontier, in the event of hostilities between the British Government and ours at any future period. They would exercise a dangerous influence over all the Indians on our Northwestern border, and, from their numbers and hardy and daring character, would greatly endanger our border settlements. But, upon this subject, I beg leave to refer to the letter of Major Bruce, the Sioux agent, dated the 24th of June last, and mine transmitting it to you.

The Chippewas continue to make occasional murderous inroads upon the Sioux, on or near the Mississippi, and there seems to be no means of preventing it but by demanding and punishing the aggressors, which it would be impolitic to attempt without a sufficient military force near them to awe them into compliance. The hereditary and irreconcilable feud between the Sioux and Sacs, and Foxes, though in some degree restrained, is not abated, and the only security for the continued existence of the latter (being much the smaller tribe) is in their distance from the haunts of their enemies.

A census of the Sacs and Foxes, taken by the agent on the 19th instant, (September, 1842,) shows that the tribe consists of 1,146 males, and 1,202 females—total, 2,348—of whom only 498 are under the age of ten years. This census exceeds, by 48, the enumeration made last October, owing, probably,

to some of the Missouri Sacs having rejoined the tribe, and being incorporated with the families.

The Winnebagoes have also been recently accurately enumerated by Mr. Lowry, their sub-agent, and found to consist of 640 men, 755 women, and 814 children—forming an aggregate of 2,183 persons; but he reports the death of several killed, since their enumeration, in their drunken broils.

The Sioux are scattered over a vast extent of country, and a large portion of them never visit the St. Peter's agency, or the trading-house on the waters of the upper Mississippi, and hence no accurate enumeration of them can be obtained. From a report made to me by Major Bruce, the Sioux agent, in June, 1841, it appears that, from the best information he had been able to obtain, there were about twenty villages of them, (each having its own chief,) situate on and near the Mississippi river, the St. Peter's river, and the lakes, estimated to consist, in all, of between four and five thousand; but he reports that there is probably an equal number of them who rove in the vast plains between the Red river of the north and the Missouri, some of whom occasionally visit the trading-houses on the Missouri, but most of them resort to the British settlements and trading establishments on Red river.

The reports of the agents, as far as received, are not accompanied by maps or topographical representations of the country occupied by the tribes under their care, nor have they the means of giving such descriptions with any satisfactiory degree of accuracy; and it is believed that the department is already possessed of more and better information of that character than can be given from the very limited means we possess here.

I accompany this report with an abstract statement of the appropriations necessary to fulfil treaty stipulations with the several tribes within my superintendency, and an estimate of expenditures necessary for each agency, for the year 1843, and make it a part of my report.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN CHAMBERS.

T. Hartley Crawford, Esq.,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

(18.)

Sac and Fox Agency, *September* 1, 1842.

Sir: The period having again arrived at which it becomes necessary, in obedience to the regulations of the Indian department, to prepare the customary report upon the state of this agency and the condition of the Indians within it, I have the honor to submit the following, together with the accompanying account, estimate, &c., numbered from 1 to 6.

The practice, for the first time introduced among the Sacs and Foxes in their treaty of 1837, of applying a portion of the purchase money for their land to agricultural and other beneficial improvements, is now exhibiting to them its full advantages. Their farm, which was commenced on the 1st of April, 1839, and is managed by a farmer, with the assistance of from two to six laborers, as the season and situation of the crop may require, has now been brought to a state of great perfection, and has been, especially during the past winter, a source of much benefit to the Indians. In

fact, so obvious have become its advantages, and the great assistance derived from it, that while, as I learn, it was with much difficulty, and after long persuasion, that they were in the first instance induced to accede to its establishment, they now express themselves much gratified with its existence, and anxious for its continuance.

The appropriation guarantied by the second article of the treaty of October, 1837, of two thousand dollars per annum, for agricultural purposes, terminates with the present year; so that, unless by new negotiations this fund should ere long be extended, their farm will become almost useless to them, after the lapse of a twelvemonth, as the sum of eight hundred dollars annually, allowed under the treaty of 1824, will be totally insufficient. Its failure when just arriving at perfection, and when its full advantages will have had hardly time for complete development, I should greatly deplore. That the Indians can be induced to cultivate it, or to resort to any other than their customary imperfect mode of tillage, is not to be expected under their present circumstances; and, while such is the case, there is no way in which a small portion of their means can be more judiciously applied than in the employment of a few competent persons for purposes of agriculture.

Since my report of last year, the Indian farm has been somewhat increased, about 57 acres having been enclosed. The entire quantity of ground now under fence is 234 acres, 184 of which are cultivated, and the remainder used for pasture. Wheat was raised upon 94 acres, and safely harvested in the month of July; and, although a great portion of it was harrowed in upon newly-broken prairie, the crop much exceeded expectation. It will afford the Indians nearly 300 barrels of flour—a great saving, at the price which they pay the traders. From 1,500 to 1,800 bushels of corn, and 800 each of potatoes and turnips, will be raised for distribution among the Indians, should the season continue favorable, besides the quantities required for consumption on the farm and for seed. The estimated issues from the last year's crop were fully realized.

The saw and grist mills belonging to the Indians on Soap creek are not surpassed by any possessing the same water power in the country, and the person having charge of them has proved himself fully competent, and entitled to my entire confidence. From want of a fund, and from the reason that there is now little or no demand for lumber in the neighborhood, the saw mill, which can with ease cut over 2,000 feet per day, usually lies idle. The grist mill, when the water is high, is kept employed during a great portion of the time; it can grind about eight bushels per hour. It will now be of much service to the Indians in manufacturing their flour; and, having a good bolt attached, it makes as good flour and as much from the grain as is made at any mill upon the Des Moines. A race, with suitable gates, has been lately added, at an expense of $200, which places the mill out of danger, except in extraordinary cases; whereas, before it was opened, the dam was in danger of being swept away at every freshet. The toll which has been collected, except what was used for the cattle, has been given out to the Indians.

I had partially prepared this report before leaving for St. Louis, in case I had been detained beyond my usual time of transmitting it. Although the mills have been since burned, during my absence, as I informed you on the 28th ultimo, I leave the preceding paragraph as originally sketched, that the full extent of the injury may be comprehended. I am expecting

a full report from the miller, upon the destruction of the property under his charge. There is no inclination wanted, among some of those who adopt this method of revenge for being removed from the Indian country, to commit a similar outrage upon all the property about the agency, as well as any violence against the persons of myself and those employed here. A knowledge of this compels me to maintain a degree of vigilance harassing to ourselves, and creates among our families a most unpleasant anxiety.

The two blacksmith and the gunsmith shops allowed by treaty are located at this agency, and the work required by the Indians has been sufficient to keep the smiths generally employed throughout the year.

The Sacs and Foxes have remained on terms of strict friendship with most of the contiguous tribes, having with some of them, perhaps, lived too amicably for their own benefit. Large parties of the Pottawatomies and Iowas (the latter especially appearing exceedingly destitute) have visited them at their villages, having prolonged their stay through a great portion of the spring and summer, to the no small detriment of the scanty supply of subsistence then remaining to the Sacs and Foxes. They have also hunted in large numbers upon the land guarantied to the Sacs and Foxes, of course greatly to their injury, as the game is by *no* means abundant. The Indians have expressed much dissatisfaction to me upon the subject, but, unwilling to create ill feeling among their neighbors towards them, they appear to have treated their unwelcome guests with much kindness. The Winnebagoes also, laying aside their former fears, have lately visited the Foxes of the Iowa river, with a view, as I learn, to make some arrangements to live with them, and hunt upon their land; but the Foxes very wisely declined the arrangement.

The Indians of this agency have, during this summer, suffered more from want of provisions than ever within my knowledge of them. They are also much more poorly clad than heretofore. The only article, in the supply of which there seems to have been no deficiency, is the destructive one of whiskey; and of this the consumption appears upon the increase. A set of the most abandoned and unprincipled wretches are collected near the line upon the Des Moines river, and at one or two other points along the boundary, from whose dens the intoxicating liquid flows in uninterrupted streams upon the Indians. Common humanity loudly demands that some efficient means be adopted for the preservation of the rapidly-wasting remnants of these tribes. On my first acquaintance with them in 1832, intoxication was rare among them, and I doubt if a confirmed or habitual drunkard belonged to their nation; while at this time, except when far distant upon their hunting grounds, the whole nation, without distinction of rank, or age, or sex, exhibits a continual scene of the most revolting intoxication. Laws, of a truth, exist; but of what avail, without the means of enforcing them?

I know of no point upon our Indian frontier where the permanent presence of a military force is more essentially requisite than at this. Within a period of less than two years it has been necessary three times to call for a detachment, whose march on each occasion has been attended with much expense and inconvenience, while requisition for another to attend the approaching payment has been sent. No obstructions, no means of prevention, here exist to the continual passage to and fro in the Indian country of the most lawless and desperate characters, who can at any time commit

outrages against order, morality, and the laws, with perfect impunity; and many of whom, feeling themselves aggrieved by their recent expulsions from the Indian country, are the more ready to avenge themselves by acts of violence.

The annuity for 1841 was distributed among heads of families. It was the first time in which their money had been so paid in several years; and was the result of a compromise, whereby the dissentions which had existed among these Indians for a short time previously were finally allayed. The enumeration requisite to effect this mode of payment shows the population of these tribes to be 2,300—a much smaller number than the usual estimates, and exhibiting a very rapid decrease within a few years. A portion of the Sacs, which, since their last treaty, had lived in the vicinity of this agency, changed their residence last spring, and removed about 50 miles higher up the Des Moines. Their buffalo hunt of this summer was quite unsuccessful, and had a tendency to render them much dissatisfied with their country. During this hunt, they came upon the ground where the small party of Pottawatomies and Delawares was destroyed, towards the close of last year, by a body of the Sioux. The place is represented by whites, who were of the hunting party, as clearly within the territory of the Sacs and Foxes, being several miles below the southern boundary of the neutral ground.

With much respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JOHN BEACH,
United States Indian Agent.

His Excellency JOHN CHAMBERS,
Governor of Iowa, Sup. Ind. Aff., Burlington.

(19.)

ST. PETER'S AGENCY, IOWA TERRITORY,
September 15, 1842.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the Sioux Indians of this agency are scattered over so large a portion of country that it is impossible to give an accurate estimate of their number. The roving bands of Yanctons, who subsist entirely upon the buffalo, are to be found during the winter months principally upon the Missouri or its tributaries. The remainder of the year they roam over the great plains between the heads of the St. Peter's river and "Devil's Lake," following the motions of the buffalo.

They obtain such articles as are necessary from the traders in exchange for Buffalo robes, and have little or no intercourse with the Government, through this agency; in fact, they are seldom seen in the vicinity of the white settlements of the St. Peter's.

The bands of Sioux who reside in villages during a part of the year, and who raise corn in greater or less quantities, are the Sissetons, Wahpatons, and Wah-pa-koo-tas. The nearest village of these people is about thirty-five miles from the mouth of the St. Peter's, and the most remote is about two hundred and fifty miles distant, at Lac Traverse. The large tract of country which they possessed was disposed of to the Government last summer, but no action has as yet been had upon the treaty by the Senate. These Indians, depending upon the fulfilment of said treaty stip-

ulations, have neglected the usual precautions to secure the means of subsistence, and their situation at present is most deplorable. The corn crops having almost entirely failed, and game being too scarce in the country to furnish food for so large a number, unless some means are placed at the disposal of this agency, for the succor of those in distress, there is much reason to fear that many will perish from actual starvation.

I would respectfully press upon your excellency, and through the Government, the suffering condition of the Sioux of the upper St. Peter's, and especially those in the immediate vicinity of Lac qui Parle. In consequence of the almost total failure of their corn crops the present season, many of them say they must die of starvation the ensuing winter; and, if they are not aided by the United States, I see not how it can be otherwise. That their condition may be properly understood, it is necessary to make a few remarks on the country they occupy.

The country around Lac qui Parle, for fifty miles in every direction, and except between north and east for a much greater distance, is almost entirely prairie. The islands of wood are so few and small that very few deer, bear, or rackoon, can be found in it in winter. It formerly abounded with buffalo, otter, muskrat, and other small animals, whose skins are valuable for fur; but the buffalo have long since entirely left it, and all other animals, valuable either for their flesh or skins, have become scarce. I cannot tell the cause of the buffalo leaving it, nor exactly the time; but it seems probable they were becoming comparatively scarce upwards of thirty years ago, for it is more than that time since the Sioux, who had long occupied the country, moved into the plains to the west and north. As the Yanctons receded, the present inhabitants, who are composed of the Sissetons, Wahpatons, and Medawakantons, Sioux from the lower St. Peter's and Mississippi entered it. About twenty-five years ago, Mr. Rainville, the present trader at Lac qui Parle, induced a part of them to commence planting corn at Lac Traverse and Lac qui Parle. For some years they gave but little attention to it, as abundance of buffalo were near them some part of every year. About the year 1829, the buffalo having gone far west, many of the Indians perished, in a severe winter, of starvation, and some of the survivors were under the necessity of subsisting on the flesh of their relatives who had died. This convinced them of the necessity of giving more attention to planting. In the year 1835, twelve or fifteen families had corn enough to do them most of the winter at Lac qui Parle. Up to that time, nearly all were in the habit of spending the winter at the woods, near the Mississippi, and more than fifty miles from where they planted. The dangers and hardships to which they were exposed in these winter hunts were very great. Instances have occurred of parents, in crossing the prairies with more small children than they could carry, being reduced to the dire necessity of perishing, with all their children, or of leaving one buried in the snow to perish.

Owing to these things, and the encouragement and assistance given to them by the missionaries and the traders, they have been enlarging their fields every year since 1835. For several years, upwards of forty families have wintered at Lac qui Parle. In 1840, it was estimated that they made as much corn as in any two years previous to 1839. Last year their corn suffered from drought, and, in consequence of their having to feed the Sioux from Lac Traverse, Big Stone Lake, and the Two Woods, who assembled there to the number of about one thousand souls, to receive a part

of the goods given to them on the occasion of Governor Doty's treaty, and remained from one week to two months, many of them suffered much for food in the winter and the spring.

They never planted so much corn or made greater exertions to obtain a crop as this season; but the cold weather in May, the ravages of the black birds, worms, and ground squirrels, the several frosts between the 10th and 20th of June, and the subsequent dry weather, have so entirely destroyed it, that it is doubtful whether they will have as much as one-sixth, or even an eighth, as much as last year. Some families, who have annually put away sixty bushels, have this year not so much as they planted. At all the other villages within eighty miles of Lac qui Parle it is said to be much worse. At the Two Woods, they say they have no corn; and at the large village near Lac Traverse, where a few years since it was said more corn was grown than at any other place in the Sioux nation, it is thought that they cannot have more than one-tenth of an average crop.

The number of Sioux who plant at Lac qui Parle is not much, if at all, short of three hundred and fifty souls; at Lac Traverse, Two Woods, and Big Stone Lake, between one thousand and fifteen hundred. A considerable part of the latter will try to follow the buffalo, as some of them are accustomed to do every year. As many of them have horses, if they can reach the country where the buffalo winter they may escape starvation; and those who remain at Big Stone Lake and Lac Traverse, if they could be supplied with some clothing, and plenty of fish spears, hooks, and lines, may possibly take fish enough to keep life in them. But, from what I have heard of their suffering when there has been no failure of the corn crops, it seems probable that many of them must perish unless efficiently aided by Government. The Sioux of Lac qui Parle are too destitute of horses, and too far from the buffalo country, to go in pursuit of that game. Such a failure of their corn crops would be a severe calamity to any people, at any time; but it is peculiarly so to the Sioux of the upper St. Peters's at this time, as will appear by the consideration of the following facts.

They are at least two hundred miles, by the route they must travel, from the nearest place where a supply of corn could be obtained, even if they had the means of paying for it. None of them have the means of paying for it, and few of them have the means of transporting it, if procured, otherwise than carrying it on their backs the distance above named.

The treaty they made a year ago, with Governor Doty, not being ratified by the Senate, they are disappointed in not receiving the annuities stipulated by it; and from the very depressed state of the fur trade, for some years past, (especially the low price of muskrats the few last years,) they have been unable to pay the limited credits which the traders have thought safe to allow them; and, at the same time, they have hunted the beaver, otter, and other animals, whose furs are still valuable, until they have become very scarce. From the vast numbers of muskrats formerly taken in that region, it might be supposed that, as they have been but little hunted for some years past, they would be very abundant at present; this is not the case.

For the last few years, the waters in all the prairies northwest of Traverse des Sioux have been rapidly diminishing. Where, a few years since, were beautiful lakes, several miles in circumference, now not a drop of water can be found. Even streams dignified with the name of river, in which the Indian was accustomed to paddle his canoe, have entirely disap-

peared; and where the trader dreaded to pass, because it was difficult, and sometimes dangerous or impracticable to transport his goods dry in carts, he now searches in vain for water to quench the thirst of himself and horse.

The muskrat ponds have of course dried up, and the muskrats that were in them have perished, or gone nobody knows where. These Indians are already destitute of clothing; many of their children are entirely naked. In this cold climate, any person, even when well clothed, is in danger of freezing in crossing from one island of woods to another in winter. Naked as they are, and must be, unless the traders furnish them with more goods than there is a prospect of their being able to pay for, it is impossible they should move from one camping place to another without freezing. Under such circumstances, it is manifest that the traders, who, in times of scarcity heretofore, have saved many of the Indians from starvation, cannot now render them adequate assistance. From my acquaintance with them, I can cheerfully testify to their generosity, and believe it would be difficult to find a like number of men any where, engaged in mercantile pursuits, willing to give and do so much, in proportion to their means. But it is manifest they cannot take provisions into the country, to feed the Indians; and if, under present circumstances, they should let them have goods sufficient to enable them to winter in the country near the Chippewas, (where alone they can find a subsistence,) they must do it under a strong probability, not to say certainty as regards most of them, that they will thus deprive themselves of the ability of either giving or getting credit another year.

The war with the Chippewas greatly increases their difficulties. It is at the imminent risk of their lives that they go into the only part of the country which affords game sufficient to furnish them subsistence; and if they go thither, they must keep in companies of thirty or forty families, to defend their women and children, and must be under the necessity of moving their camps every few days, and in these movings must, unless well clothed, perish with cold.

The Medawakanton Sioux received annuities of money, goods, and provisions, from the Government, and are in a comparatively comfortable state. The principal drawback to their welfare is ardent spirits, which their near residence to the ceded lands in Wisconsin enables them to obtain in large quantities. These ceded lands being settled by a class of men who are principally dealers in whiskey, there are not wanting unprincipled characters, which the law cannot reach and punish, who do not hesitate to take articles of food and clothing from the Indians, in exchange for that article.

The only practicable plan for putting a stop to this nefarious traffic would be the speedy removal of these bands to some point inland, where all the intercourse with the whites could be controlled and regulated by the Government.

In justice to the regular licensed traders, I must say that not only do they not furnish intoxicating drinks to these Indians, but, on the contrary, their influence is exerted to prevent their introduction.

The operations of the missionaries among the Indians of this agency, I regret to say, hitherto have been attended with but little success. It would seem next to impossible to persuade savages to abandon their superstitions, and conform themselves to the customs and habits of civilized life.

It becomes my duty to lay before you, sir, the statement of a movement of the British Red River half-breeds, which would seem to call for the immediate interposition of the United States Government.

These people have been in the habit of making annual incursions into our territories, for the purpose of hunting the buffalo, of which they destroy great numbers. Some evil-disposed person having reported that the Yancton Sioux intended to oppose, by force, the further hunting of these foreigners upon their lands, the half-breeds, joined by a number of Indians belonging to tribes residing within the British boundaries, and provided with three small cannon, left the Red River colony with the intention of attacking the Sioux, if found upon the hunting grounds. The latter, (not being aware of such determination on the part of the half-breeds, and innocent of any plan of offence,) it is to be feared, may have been ere this time attacked. Such are the facts, as reported to this office by persons of veracity, who were eyewitnesses to the preparations made at the colony for this warlike expedition. Should a hostile collision have taken place, the result, when known, will be communicated without delay.

It is to be regretted that the war between the Sioux and Chippewas still continues. This office will do all in its power to put a stop to this savage warfare ; and it is to be hoped that, seconded by efforts from other quarters, this object will be effected.

The farmers for the Sioux, interested in the treaty of 1837, report that the villages will average something like two-thirds of a crop of corn the present year—a sufficient quantity to subsist them until their next year's provisions come on in the spring.

The blacksmiths have been constantly and beneficially employed during the last year, repairing and making such articles as the Indians require.

The report of Dr. Williamson, of the Lac qui Parle mission, accompanies this, (marked A.) I am sorry to say that, owing to the unfavorable season, that mission will have to be abandoned during the present winter, not having raised a sufficiency to subsist them.

I have not yet received the report from Red Wing's village. The school established there the last spring bids fair to succeed to some extent. As it was at the earnest solicitation of the chief that the school was established, hopes are entertained that the result will be favorable.

Mr. Kavanaugh's establishment, on the east side of the river, below Little Crow's village, is broken up, and the school discontinued.

I have the honor to remain your excellency's most obedient servant,

AMOS J. BRUCE, *Indian Agent.*

His Exc'y Gov. JOHN CHAMBERS,
Sup't Indian Affairs, Burlington, I. T.

(20.)

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
St. Louis, September 12, 1842.

SIR : In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor to submit the following annual report :

The vacancies in many of the agencies and sub-agencies during the last year, together with the lateness of the season when the Indian annuities were paid, deprived the department of nearly all the information which is usually derived from annual reports. No difficulties of the kind existing during the present season, it is to be hoped that the reports from the agents will be so full and satisfactory as to leave but little for me to say respecting the condition of what are called the frontier tribes.

The sub-agency at the Council Bluffs will perhaps be an exception; and it therefore becomes necessary that my report should fill the space which would otherwise be left blank. The condition of these Indians has been materially improved within the last few months; and, could they consider themselves as being permanently located at their present homes, no tribe on the Western frontier would advance more rapidly in all the useful arts of civilized life. But, looking upon themselves as the mere tenants at will of the Government, they of course could feel little or no interest in the improvement or preservation of their houses and farms. The Territory of Iowa must ere long become a State, and amongst the first acts of State sovereignty will be to extend her jurisdiction over all Indians residing within her limits. The threatening difficulties which have already grown out of such a state of things should admonish the Government to guard against it for the future.

The large body of fine land now owned and partly occupied by the Pottawatomies of the Council Bluffs, I am induced to believe, could be purchased without much difficulty, and at a fair price, giving other lands in part payment. Lands, such as these Indians would be glad to settle upon, could be easily obtained on the south side of the river. As they must ultimately be removed, every thing is to be gained by both parties, in having it done immediately.

During the present year, much has been done by the department to better the condition of the Indians, both morally and physically. The proposition which was made, and unanimously agreed to, providing for the payment (out of their annuities) for all thefts or depredations committed, either among themselves or against the neighboring tribes, speaks well for the innate honesty of the Indians; and its operation up to this time goes far to show that its effects will be most salutary. The Indians, however, contend, with great force of reason, that this excellent regulation should be made equally binding on their white neighbors. And here it may be proper to remark, that the greatest difficulties with which the agents, teachers, and missionaries, have to contend, in their laudable efforts to cultivate the minds of the Indians, arises from the presence of crowds, and daily increasing crowds, of depraved white men, who have taken up their abodes in the Indian country. This worse than savage population is composed of deserters from the fur traders on the upper Missouri, renegades from Santa Fé, discharged soldiers, and fugitives from justice. Such persons can only prey upon the Indians, or be tolerated amongst them, so long as they remain in their present ignorant and savage state; hence their unwearied efforts to thwart all attempts at civilization. Their residence in the Indian country is in open violation of law; but, being wholly irresponsible, they laugh at all attempts to remove them by a civil process.

The circulars which have been issued by the department, to prevent the introduction and use of spirituous liquors in the Indian country, followed by the prompt movement of a company of dragoons to the Council Bluffs, and aided by the zealous activity of the several agents, have gone far towards the suppression of this iniquitous traffic on the frontiers. In the figurative language of an old chief, who was in this city not long since, "The sunshine, the approving smile of the Great Spirit, has cleared away the poisoned cloud which so long darkened our land. It has once more lit up our desolate huts and forsaken fields; its cheering warmth has dried up the tears of our women and children, who every night offer up their

prayers of thankfulness to the Great Spirit in the skies and our great father in Washington."

The arrangement which was proposed by the department, to substitute goods, in place of money, in the payment of annuities, would have proved highly beneficial, had it met the approbation of the Indians. The goods being purchased by contract, at the lowest market price, and issued out by the agents from time to time, so as to meet the wants of the Indians, would have been of more real benefit to them than four times the amount paid out all at once in money. The Indians, being destitute during the greater part of the year, are compelled to solicit credits from the traders, who, aware of the uncertainty of being paid, demand and receive most usurious prices for their goods. The money which is not paid away to satisfy the trader soon finds its way into the hands of the whiskey dealers, who swarm like birds of evil omen around every place where annuities are to be paid. A question of grave importance here presents itself for the consideration of the Government, viz: Whether the rights and privileges of guardianship might not, in *certain cases*, be exercised by the department, when a measure is proposed clearly calculated to promote the happiness and welfare of tribes notoriously incapable of judging for themselves? Although some might grumble for the time, the salutary change in their condition would soon teach them to thank their great father for his fostering care. * * * * *

The census of the different tribes required by the department will be furnished by the agents and sub-agents, so far as their jurisdictions extend. Those beyond will be found, as near as can be ascertained, in the following table:

Tribes.	Lodges	Men.	Souls.	Remarks.
Poncas - -	80	250	800	Living on the south side of Missouri, at the mouth of L'eau-quo-com.
Yanctons - -	250	750	2,500	Lower band of Sioux, being near Vermilion river.
Tetons - -	320	950	3,000	Lower band of Sioux, on the south of Missouri.
Ogellalas - -	150	500	1,500	Sioux—dialect a little different—same region.
Sowans - -	1,150	4,000	12,000	Sioux on the Cheyenne river, and Platte.
Yanctonas - -	600	1,800	6,000	Upper band of Sioux, near Mandans.
Mandans - -	30	120	300	Live in dirt lodges, on the Missouri.*
Arickarees - -	150	450	1,200	Occupy the same village with the Mandans.*
Gros Ventres -	75	300	800	Live in dirt villages, 8 miles above the Mandans.*
Assiniboines -	800	2,500	7,000	Wandering tribe between Missouri and Red river of the north.
Crees - -	100	300	800	Language same as Chippewas, country Assiniboine.
Crows - -	500	1,200	4,000	Rascals, on the headwaters of Yellow Stone.
Cheyennes - -	250	500	2,000	Wandering tribe on the Platte; language very remarkable.
Blackfoot - -	1,500	4,500	13,000	Wandering, near falls of Missouri, both sides of the river.
Arspahas - -	300	650	2,500	Prairie tribe, between the Platte and Arkansas.
Gros Ventres, Prairie	400	900	2,500	Wanderers, between the Missouri and Sascalchewayne, H. B.
Snakes - -	200	450	1,000	Poor tribe in the Rocky mountains.
Flatheads - -	80	250	800	In the mountains, trade mostly on Columbia.*
Total - -	6,925	20,370	61,700	

The whole are wanderers, except those marked thus (*.)

The scanty population shown in the foregoing table occupy nearly the whole of that immense region lying west of the border tribes, bounded by the Arkansas on the south, the dividing highlands between the Missouri and waters of Hudson bay on the north, and the Rocky mountains on the west. It is evident, from the ruins of villages scattered along the banks of the Missouri and its tributary streams, that these desolate plains once teemed with myriads of human beings. We have the authority of an intelligent British trader, who crossed over to the Missouri in the winter of 1783, for saying that the population, even at that recent date, was perhaps a hundred-fold greater than at present. The Mandans he estimated at 25,000 fighting men, and the Assiniboines at 40,000. A reference to the table will show the wonderful destruction of human life which war and pestilence have produced, in this region, in less than a century. The small-pox, which was brought over from the northern Mexican province about the year 1786, almost depopulated the country. There are many old Indians now living who bear its marks, and retain a vivid recollection of its horrible ravages. Again, in 1838, the same disease swept off at least one-half of the prairie tribes; hence the scanty population, which seems almost lost in the vast expanse of prairie by which they are surrounded. It is some gratification to know that a new generation must spring up before they can be scourged by another visitation from this fell destroyer; but there is another constantly among them, almost equally destructive, viz: spirituous liquor. It has been ascertained, from sources entitled to the utmost credence, that upwards of *five hundred men*, belonging to these prairie tribes, have been killed, during the last two years, in drunken broils; while the survivors—men, women, and children—are reduced to the lowest depths of poverty and degradation. The friends of humanity have, however, much to hope from the laudable and zealous efforts which we have reason to believe are now being made by the Government to save the wrecks of this once numerous and happy people.

No advances whatever have been made towards civilization amongst the tribes on the upper Missouri; and so long as they continue the wandering life in which they so much delight, all efforts directed to that object will prove to be only a useless waste of time and money. While there remains such a vast extent of territory covered over with innumerable herds of buffalo and other game, there seems but little prospect of their condition being materially changed. Generations will perhaps pass away before this territory becomes much more circumscribed; for if we draw a line, running north and south, so as to cross the Missouri about the mouth of the Vermilion river, we shall designate the limits beyond which civilized men are never likely to settle. At this point, the Creator seems to have said to the tides of emigration that are annually rolling towards the West: "Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther." At all events, if they go beyond this, they will never stop on the east side of the Rocky mountains. The utter destitution of timber, the sterility of sandy soil, together with the coldness and dryness of the climate, furnish obstacles which not even "Yankee enterprise" is likely to overcome. A beneficent Creator seems to have intended this dreary region as an asylum for the Indians, when the force of circumstances shall have driven them from the last acre of the fertile soil which they once possessed. Here no inducements are offered to the ever-restless Saxon breed to erect their huts. Should the buffalo and other game in course of time disappear from the prairies, there are a few rich

little valleys on the banks of small streams, affording timber sufficient to furnish huts and fuel for the few wanderers whom necessity will compel to seek some other means of subsistence. Should this period ever arrive, a few domestic cattle might be introduced into the country, and the Indians would readily become wandering herdsmen—the Tartars of America. Their peculiar habits and inclinations form them for such pursuits. They never can be made agriculturists or mechanics. The time may arrive when the whole of the Western Indians will be forced to seek a resting-place in this great American desert; and this, in all probability, will form a new era in the history of this singular and ill-fated race. They will remain a wandering, half-civilized, though happy people. "Their flocks and herds will cover a thousand hills," and furnish beef and mutton for a portion of the dense population of whites that will swarm in the more fertile sections of the great valley of the Mississippi.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

D. D. MITCHELL,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD, Esq.,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

(21.)

FORT LEAVENWORTH AGENCY, *September* 12, 1842.

SIR: The time having arrived when it becomes my duty, agreeably to regulations and instructions, to report to you the condition, &c., of the Indians within this agency, I take great pleasure in stating to you that all the tribes within this agency, except the Kanzas, are in a prosperous condition.

Shawnees.

The Shawnees own a tract of country twenty-five miles north and south, and one hundred east and west, bounded on the east by the State of Missouri, and on the north by the Kanzas river. This tract, in point of soil, timber, and water, is equalled by but few tracts of the same size, in any country; there is, however, hardly timber enough for the prairie.

The Shawnees have become an agricultural people; their buildings and farms are similar to those of the whites in a new-settled country. All their farms are enclosed with rail fences, and most of them in good form; each string of fence straight, and sufficiently high to secure their crops; many of them staked and ridered.

They all live in comforable cabins, perhaps half or more of good hewn logs, neatly raised; they have out-houses, stables, barns, &c.

It is impossible for me to state the number of farms or acres cultivated, or the quantity of produce raised by them. There is no family, that I know of, but what has a farm of as much as five or more acres; and some have farms of over one hundred acres. They raise Indian corn, wheat, oats, pumpkins, beans, peas, Irish and sweet potatoes, cabbage, turnips, and many other vegetables. They raise horses, cattle, hogs, turkeys,

chickens, &c. They depend on agricultural pursuits for a subsistence, and most of them raise an abundance, and many a surplus. Take the whole nation together, and they raise considerably more grain than they need for home consumption. The Shawnees have a water grist and saw mill, and a large meeting-house to hold public worship in; they also have a council-house.

Delawares.

The Delawares own a tract of country sixty miles east and west, and about twenty-five miles north and south, bounded on the south by the Kanzas river, and on the east by the Missouri river, or State of Missouri. The soil, timber, and water, on this tract, are generally very good. The Delawares, like the Shawnees, depend mainly on their farms for subsistence. Their farms and houses are nearly or quite equal to those of the Shawnees. They raise Indian corn, wheat, oats, beans, peas, pumpkins, potatoes, cabbage, turnips, and many other vegetables, in abundance. They raise a great many horses, cattle, and hogs.

Kickapoos.

The Kickapoos own a tract of country immediately north of the Delawares, about sixty miles east and west, by thirty north and south; bounded on the east by the Missouri river or State of Missouri, and on the south by the Delaware country. It is gratifying to me to be able to state that the Kickapoos still persevere in agricultural pursuits. I am unable to state the quantity of land they have in cultivation. They raise a large surplus of Indian corn; they also raise beef and pork for sale. Their trader (Mr. Hildreth) takes all the corn, beef, pork, hides, and potatoes, that they have to spare, at a fair price, for goods. This is a very good arrangement for the Indians. It is great encouragement for them to be industrious. Goods at a fair price suit them just as well, if not better than money.

Stockbridges.

This little band of Stockbridges, by permission, settled on the Delaware lands, near the Missouri river, and about seven miles below Fort Leavenworth, some time in February, 1840. Since that time, they have built for themselves a number of neat log cabins—I think the neatest hewn logs and the neatest raised log cabins I have ever seen. They have opened several small farms, and have this year raised more Indian corn than they will need for their own use; they raise pumpkins, beans, peas, cabbage, potatoes, and many other vegetables, and have made good root-houses to preserve them in—all of which they have done with very little means. They came here poor, without money, horses, or oxen; they bought a few yoke of work oxen and a few ploughs on a credit; they have hired themselves about, and have got a few milch cows and a few hogs. I deem it proper to say that they have been very industrious since they have been within this agency.

Christian Indians.

The Christian Indians came here with and at the same time the Stockbridges did, and settled among the Delawares. They built comfortable

little cabins, and made small farms. I think this year they have raised a plenty of Indian corn, pumpkins, potatoes, beans, cabbage, and other vegetables, for a subsistence; they have also worked for the white people, and procured some milch cows and hogs.

I consider that a large portion of the Shawnees, Delawares, Kickapoos, Stockbridges, and Christian Indians, are in a thriving, prosperous condition. These tribes are living in peace and friendship among themselves, and with their white neighbors, and with all other nations. It may not be amiss for me to state here, that a party of sixteen Delawares went out last fall to make a hunt on the neutral ground between the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. While preparing to leave their camp one morning in October, 1841, they were fired on by a large party of Sioux, who had surrounded them; some of the Delawares were shot down. Some of those that escaped the first fire spoke to a Pottawatomie that was with them, and told him to make his escape if he could; that they intended to fight by their wounded friends until they were all killed; so they did, and were all killed. The Pottawatomie got home, but was badly wounded. The Delawares say that the Sioux committed this murderous outrage on them without any cause or offence whatever, and they have not attempted to revenge themselves in any way, but that they have a heavy charge against the Sioux: first, for the murdering sixteen men; for all the horses they had with them, riding saddles and pack saddles, guns, traps, blankets, clothing, and camp equipage. All these things the Delaware chiefs requested me to report to you.

Kanzas.

The Kanzas Indians are located on the Kanzas river, about eighty miles above its mouth. I regret that I have to say that they are making little or no exertion to better their condition. There has been considerable exertion made by myself and the Rev. William Johnson, late a missionary among them, to get them to turn their attention to agricultural pursuits. I visited them in March last, in company with Mr. Johnson, who resided for several years among them, understood and spoke their language well, and had become personally acquainted with them all; and, from a correct, honorable, firm course of conduct, he had secured to himself almost unbounded influence among them. We stayed several days among them; most of that time we spent in council with the whole nation, trying to get them to raise corn, &c., enough to subsist them during the year. They made very fair promises, and I think they intended to comply with them at the time; but unfortunately Mr. Johnson, on his way down to the manual labor school, with eleven Kanzas boys, in company with me, at the crossing of the Walkarusa, where we encamped for the night, was taken sick, of which he never recovered. The death of this man, whom I considered one of the best men I ever became acquainted with, is, I believe, the greatest loss the Kanzas Indians ever met with. His last services expired when he returned the eleven Kanzas boys to the manual labor school, part of which he rendered in great pain.

The Kanzas render many excuses for not turning their attention to agricultural pursuits the present year. The principal one is, they say they were afraid to work, for fear the Pawnees would come on them and kill them all off. They have raised but little grain this year, not enough to subsist them;

their only dependence for a subsistence is on the Buffalo, and what few deer and turkeys they can kill; they follow the chase.

The Shawnees, Delawares, Kickapoos, Stockbridges, and Christian Indians, have no towns or villages. Each person, or head of a family, selects and makes his location where he chooses.

Westport, Missouri, is the nearest and most convenient post office to this agency.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD W. CUMMINS,
Indian Agent.

Major D. D. MITCHELL,
Sup't Indian Affairs, St. Louis, Mo.

(22.)

COUNCIL BLUFFS AGENCY, *September* 3, 1842.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, and the established rules of the department, I herewith submit the following report of the condition of the several Indian tribes within this agency:

Otoes and Missourias.

These Indians are in a most deplorable situation, notwithstanding that they have had the kind and benevolent hand of the Government extended to them for many years past, and that, during certain periods of that time, (if we may judge from reports,) they bid fair to follow the example of some of their more advanced red brethren of the West in the pursuits of agriculture and civilization, having been furnished with teachers, blacksmiths, and farmers, for these purposes; but the evil spirit found its way, through various channels, into their lodges, and generated amongst them discontent, jealousy, and strife, which eventually terminated in butchery and bloodshed. This state of things produced in their minds a settled prejudice against the spot which they then occupied, on the north side of the river Platte, under the impression that an evil spirit hovered over and around them; and, acting under this belief, on or about the 1st of February, 1841, they, in a moment of drunkenness and riot, set fire to their village, which was soon reduced to ashes. Their farm, which was located contiguous to their village, suffered a similar fate—the greater part of the fences having been torn down and burned, and the whole now lying waste and uncultivated.

They have totally abandoned this ill-fated spot, and settled, rather temporarily, in various lodges or villages on the south side of the river Platte. The lateness of my arrival last spring, and the multiplicity of duties that I had to perform, prevented me from visiting their present location until the 5th of August last—the Indians at that time being absent on their hunt. I gave as careful an examination of the situation as time and circumstances permitted. The village of the Missourias stands on the prairie, on the banks of the Platte river. It appears by former reports that these Indians had abandoned the chase, and betaken themselves to an agricultural life; and I feel justified in saying that they would by this time have made a fair progress in civilization and agriculture, if the persons employed as farmers

for them had been industrious, and ardent spirits been kept from amongst them. As it is, they have failed ; nor is at all surprising, under the circumstances. They have, as a necessary consequence, again returned to their hunting habits, not as a matter of choice, but of necessity ; for their numbers have so much diminished by their illicit traffic with the whites, and their stock of horses been so reduced, that their hunting trip is attended with but little success, as they can carry but a small quantity of meat from their hunting grounds.

The Otoe villages, four in number, are located a short distance from the river Platte—from five miles above its mouth to eighteen miles up said river. The corn patches of the Missourias are in the open timber of the Missouri river bottom, at or near the mouth of the Platte. The frost having cut off their crop last spring, replanting became necessary, and, having to start on their hunt earlier in the season than usual, in consequence of their want of subsistence, their corn fields were, to a great extent, neglected. These causes combined, in addition to the want of rain in the month of July and early part of August, will cut short the crops of these Indians in their best patches to one-half, and in many parts of their grounds to one-fourth, of their usual produce.

The crops of the Otoes are altogether inferior to those of the Missourias: hence, without the assistance of the Government, they must experience a very distressing time next season, or, in the absence of such assistance, make an unusually long winter's hunt on the buffalo grounds; and, should they make a bad hunt, on their return, the complaints of the traders and frontier settlers, heretofore great, will be alarmingly increased : for, as a general characteristic, the Otoes, when hungry, will kill stock wherever they find it, regardless to whom it may belong. I am informed that a few years ago they killed a milch cow belonging to their blacksmith, Mr. Gilmore, in his presence, and boiled the meat at his own fire ; and when Mr. Gilmore asked if they were displeased with him that they killed his cow, they replied, "no, but that they were hungry." Such beings are difficult to civilize ; yet, if we can succeed in keeping whiskey away from them, and once more get them on a farm properly prepared, and with the necessary assistance at proper times and in a proper manner, I think they can be gradually brought to attend to agricultural pursuits. The more reflecting of them admit that misery and starvation await them, unless they change their course of conduct, whilst there are others of them that would bow submissively to any fate, rather than betake themselves to manual labor. Could their agent have permission to use a portion of their annuity, with their consent, in the purchase of provisions for them, it would in some degree prevent the apprehended depredations on frontier stock. The twenty-two barrels of pork, received in part of this year's annuity, would do much towards aiding them to make a crop next spring, if their present crop was even tolerable. As it is, the pork will do but little in feeding some nine hundred persons.

I am happy to report that both Otoes and Missourias have cheerfully assented to the regulation of the department "for preventing depredations among the Indian tribes," provided the neighboring tribes shall place themselves under a like obligation; and they have recently entered into an agreement with the Delawares, whereby they have mutually bound themselves to pay a forfeiture of $1,000 for any murder committed by the Indians of either tribe on those of the other.

I have not yet had an opportunity of submitting the regulation above re-

ferred to to the Omahas and Pawnees; I, however, anticipate no opposition from either tribe to its adoption.

Omahas.

The Omahas follow the chase, as usual. They claim the country bounded by the Missouri river on the east, by Shell creek on the west, by the river Platte on the south, and on the north by the Poncas country. The Elkhorn, which runs in a southerly direction, and empties into the Platte at about twenty miles above its mouth, is the largest stream which passes through their country. There are a number of small streams running in various directions, and mostly through prairie; but of their water power I am not informed, except of that on the Papeo, a small stream running in a southerly direction, and emptying into the Platte near its mouth. On this stream, some ten miles distant from this place, there are some water privileges. The southerly part of this country is claimed by the Otoes; also, from the Platte to a line running westward from the Missouri river, in the vicinity of the old Council Bluffs, to the Pawnee country.

The country claimed by the Omahas is almost destitute of timber, except on the large and small streams, which have more or less, and at some isolated points, where are to be found groves of considerable extent. Their favorite village once stood near the Missouri river, and about one hundred miles above this place. Several years since they were driven from this location by the Sioux, and since then have settled rather temporarily on the Elkhorn, a distance of about fifty miles from this, where they now are, poor indeed, not using even ordinary savage exertion in the culture of corn. They greatly desire to return to their former village, where, it is said, they still have corn in *caches*. These Indians are so reduced in numbers, and so poor in horses, that their hunting trips are attended with but little success; the present season they joined the Pawnee Loups on the hunt, and have been more successful. They are desirous of selling a portion of their country to the Government, in order to obtain a small annuity, and assistance in their agricultural pursuits; should they not succeed in this arrangement, misery and starvation must shortly overtake them.

They have an unsettled difficulty with the Iowas, which I had hoped to see adjusted last spring; but at that time the Iowas were not in rendezvous, with their peace-making preparations. There is a fair presumption, however, that peace will shortly be effected between them. The Omahas are a well-disposed little band, and desire to live in peace with all mankind; but they say it is hard to be struck, and not to be allowed to retaliate.

Should the Government purchase any portion of their land, I would recommend that no portion of the purchase consideration should be paid in money, but rather be invested in goods and stock cattle adapted to their present condition.

Pawnees.

The four principal chiefs, with a number of their respective bands, have moved to their new homes on the Loup fork of the Platte; and, although their farming operations commenced at a rather late period of the year, they will still succeed in raising a tolerable crop. There is some little disposition on the part of a portion of the tribe to remain at their old villages, but this will shortly wear away; and, as the chiefs have requested to have

their future annuity payments made at their new homes, I hope, in the course of the next year, to see the greater part of the four bands settled there in peace and comfort. The school, considering the short time it has been in operation, promises well, as will be seen from Mr. Allis's report, herewith, and I have no doubt will in a little time be in a very flourishing condition. The farmers have been indefatigable in their exertions, and, taking into account the short time that has elapsed since they entered upon their duties, have performed a large amount of labor. The time seems now to have arrived, when the stock cattle due under the treaty of 1833 could be advantageously given to these Indians; and the farmers, for their own protection, as well as that of the cattle, crops, &c., should be furnished without delay with the guns promised in said treaty.

The Pawnees generally evince a peaceable and friendly disposition. They have an unsettled difficulty with the Otoes, growing out of murders heretofore committed by the latter on some of their people, which I shall take the earliest opportunity to have settled.

The census of the several tribes within this agency, called for under former instructions, shall be prepared and transmitted as soon after I get through with the annuity payments as practicable.

With great respect, &c.

DANIEL MILLER, *Indian Agent.*

(23.)

OSAGE RIVER SUB-AGENCY,

September 20, 1842.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report, in compliance with instructions, on the subject of the condition of the Indians in this sub-agency:

This sub-agency embraces the Kaskaskias and Peorias, the number of whom is about 200; the Piankeshaws, in number about 100; the Weas, whose number is about 200; the Ottowas, numbering about 300; the Chippewas, numbering about 50; and the Pottawatomies, in number about 2,000. The site selected by authority of the department of Indian Affairs for the sub-agency is within the lands of the Pottawatomies, but, as yet, no buildings have been erected for the use of the agency. It still remains on the lands of the Weas; and, having no astronomical, geographical, or other data, whereon to construct a map, as required by the regulations, I would say, where the sub-agency is now kept is about forty miles a little west of south from Westport, Jackson county, Missouri, which is the post office for this sub-agency, and about thirty miles east of the Chippewas, about twenty miles east of the Ottowas, and about fifteen miles northeast of the Pottawatomies.

The Kaskaskias and Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, have made but little change in their condition since former reports. They own some cattle and hogs, work oxen, and farming utensils, &c., and depend entirely on agricultural pursuits for a subsistence; and if it was not for the ruinous practice pursued by those lawless individuals who are settled immediately on the line of the State of Missouri, and, in violation of the State laws, (which are very severe,) furnish them with whiskey, I am of opinion their

improvement would be rapid. The Ottowas are still improving in agricultural pursuits. They may be said to have entirely abandoned the chase; all of them live in good comfortable log cabins, have fields enclosed with rail fences, and own domestic animals. They have erected a good horse mill out of their annuity, and many of them are making preparations for sowing wheat; and ere long, it is to be hoped, they will raise grain enough to supply themselves with flour and meal for their own consumption. The Chippewas are a small band, and are improving in their condition; and the Pottawatomies, as a tribe, are very much improved. There are some of the band that are about stationary, while others have made rapid improvement in their condition. The settlements on Sugar creek are notorious for sobriety and industry. They nearly all live in good comfortable log cabins; have fields fenced with rails and well cultivated, and have ploughed and fenced a large quantity of prairie ground the present season, while the other settlements have indulged in drunkenness, and idleness followed as a necessary consequence, which has thrown them behind the rest of the tribe and many of their neighbors. The blacksmiths for the Pottawatomies, which are all the mechanics that are attached to this agency, have been appropriately employed at their respective duties the past year, in repairing all necessary work brought to the shops by the Indians, and manufacturing farming utensils, &c., for them. All the tribes within this sub-agency sustain a friendly relation to all other tribes of their acquaintance; and I am happy to state that general health has prevailed during the two past years; and I am free to say that it is my opinion that there are but few tribes who possess greater facilities to acquire the comforts of life than they, would they but improve them.

I am, sir, &c.

ANTHONY L. DAVIS,
Indian Sub-Agent.

D. D. MITCHELL, Esq.,
Sup't Indian Affairs, St. Louis, Mo.

(24.)

Extract of a letter from William P. Richardson, Indian sub-agent, to D. D. Mitchell, superintendent Indian affairs at St. Louis, Missouri, dated Great Nemaha sub-agency, September 16, 1842.

I have the honor of transmitting to you my annual report of the condition of the Indians within my sub-agency.

The Iowas are situated from one to three miles from me. Within one mile of me is their principal village, containing one-half of the nation. The remainder are in houses of their own building, and some of which were built by the Government previous to my appointment. The ten houses which were due them by the Government, and for which I contracted with John W. Foreman to build for the sum of $3,000, are finished, and the Indians are now moving into them, and are much pleased with them. I am pleased to say that the work on these houses is well executed. I trust the money will be ready without delay. The contract has been faithfully complied with, in every respect, except as to the time of completion.

The nation is much given to intemperance, and, whilst under the influence of liquor, they are very ill to each other, as well as to the whites. Two of the best men in the nation have been killed in their bacchanalian rows in the last twelve months. One of them was killed on last Sunday night. It is utterly impossible for your agents to prevent the Indians from drinking at all times. I can keep the whites on their own side of the river with their whiskey, but it is easy for the Indians at any time to cross the river, and obtain, in exchange for their guns, horses, traps, blankets, or indeed any thing, any quantity of liquor they may want.

This tribe has a farmer, (Francis Irvin,) with whose help, and the labor of the squaws, they have raised a great abundance of corn—near fifteen thousand bushels; also, pumpkins, squashes, Irish potatoes, &c. There are twelve or thirteen men among them, who labor with their squaws during the cropping season.

I most respectfully beg leave to speak of the missionary establishment at this place. I can truly aver that it is under the superintendence of as devoutly pious individuals as I have ever known—having nothing to prompt them to action but a sincere desire to do good to the red man of the forest. This establishment is under the control of the Presbyterian board of missions. If the Government would give a few thousand dollars in aid of education at this point, my opinion is, much good would be effected. I mean this: if there was a sufficient fund to establish a manual labor school among them, I have no doubt it would tend more than any thing which could be done for the civilization of these unfortunate people. The Iowas are not averse to having their children educated and instructed in the ways of the whites, but are opposed to sending their children abroad to be educated. Many of them have insisted on me to have a manual labor school, like unto the Shawnee school, within Major Cummins's agency, established among them. I have no doubt of their sincerity, and that, in six months from the commencement of such an institution, they would send fifty scholars, male and female, to school. This, in my opinion, is the only way in which they can be made a sober people. It is useless for me to scold them for their drunkenness. They confess it is wrong, but transgress perhaps the next day, or at least as soon as an opportunity should offer. It is utterly useless for me to try to keep them from whiskey. There is a set of lawless wretches settled on the opposite side of the river, in Holt county, who follow nothing else for a living but selling whiskey to the Indians, stealing horses, and counterfeiting money, &c. The life of your agent has been threatened more than once for his efforts to put a stop to this unholy traffic. On the 9th of this month, at night, I caught three men who were introducing whiskey into the Indian country; tied them, and kept them for a few days; took them to Holt county, to be committed. Instead of committing them, I had to leave myself in haste, to prevent a suit for the whiskey which I had destroyed. * * * could have proven that he was on his way to the Pacific ocean, with his barrel of whiskey and canoe, and merely stopped on the Indian side to cook a meal of victuals, get a little wood, or have a social smoke with his particular friends, the Sacs and Foxes, at midnight, or any thing else that was necessary to prove.

I have made several efforts, in the last twelve months, to have individuals punished for selling spirits to the Indians in Holt county, all of which, in the end, have proved abortive.

The Iowas have petitioned me to ask the Government to rebuild their

mill. It would be of very great service to them, and, in justice, I am constrained to say it should be done by the Government. This mill never was such a one as it was to have been. The workmanship was most shamefully slighted; the stones were of no use, not answering the purpose for which they were designed. I am of opinion that it would cost about seven hundred and fifty dollars to put this mill in complete order; also, I believe it would induce these people to employ a miller and blacksmith. They have also requested me to employ a farmer for the next year, and have named a man to take the place of Mr. Irvin, the farmer for the present year. The individual named for their farmer for the next year, with whom I have contracted and recommended, is one who has lived long among these people as a missionary and teacher, by the name of Mr. Aurey Ballard. He was the choice of the Indians, and I think the selection a good one, though there was no fault with Mr. Francis Irvin, the former farmer. He (Mr. Irvin) did not wish to hold the appointment against the wishes of the Indians.

By the census taken by me on the 5th September, you will find four hundred and seventy souls. I am of opinion, however, that there were about thirty absent. The upper Iowas, or pouting party, as they are called, are nearly as strong as the Iowas within this sub-agency. Some of them are moving down; and it is hoped all of them will eventually move to their proper homes. It has been unusually healthy among the Indians this year. Not more have fallen by disease than by the knife—I mean adults. Bigamy is tolerated among these people. It is quite common for a man to have as many as three wives, all living in the same house or wigwam, in perfect harmony. The country inhabited by them is a prairie country, high and rolling, very rich, and finely watered; a sufficiency of timber for all farming purposes, if taken care of, for centuries to come.

I herewith enclose the report of Samuel Irvin, who has been teaching the Iowa children; also, a valuation of mission buildings, farm, &c., at this post.

The Sacs and Foxes are a proud, independent people. Pursuing the chase during the hunting season, they are not so much given to intemperance as the Iowas, and entertain much more respect and love for the white man than do the Iowas. They boast often of their friendship to the whites, and their peaceable disposition towards their red brothers; not that they fear their brothers—they often say their great father will be angry if they strike.

I have been deceived by these people in two respects—one with regard to their sending their children to school, and in their promising to take one-half of their next annuity in goods. I have only been able, as yet, to get them to send three children to school, but promise much better after a while.

I am pleased to say that, since I have been here, not a blow has been given to a strange Indian; and many efforts have been made to get up war parties, but I have always been able to put a stop to it, and none have gone. I have had no trouble with the Sacs in this way. They listen, and say their great father will be angry, and he is right; that it is best to be at peace with all red and white men. There is no public building on the Sac and Fox land, except the school-house and sub-agency blacksmith's shop and dwelling, which were built by James Gilmore, the blacksmith; the value of which buildings I herewith enclose, with description, &c.

The following shows the farming operations: One hundred acres broke and fenced in a very superior manner, staked and double ridered; sixty-

five acres of which is in wheat—is called sod corn—sixty-five acres being seeded in wheat, fifty bushels of Irish potatoes planted, ten acres in turnips, and half acre in watermelons. The corn will produce about thirty-five bushels per acre, about one-fifth of which will be wanted to feed work cattle this fall and spring; the remainder will be given to the Indians. The Indians have raised at their village, with the help which was given them by the farmer and assistant in preparing for their crops, such as breaking up and planting, near or quite twenty-five hundred barrels of corn; also, potatoes, pumpkins, squashes, &c. There are seven men in this nation who devote the whole of the cropping season to labor, helping at all times their squaws to make and save the crops. The farmer has been too much engaged, improving and making a new farm, to give the attention to instructing the Indians in agriculture he should have done. The next year he will have more time. Our plan for farming operations another year is as follows: Ninety acres of new prairie to be broke as early as possible in the spring, and planted in corn and pumpkins; sixty-five acres in wheat; twenty acres in Irish potatoes; four acres in melons; one hundred acres fenced at the village, with new rails, twenty acres of which will be put in timothy grass.

In locating the farm near the mission, I had many reasons operating on my mind, making it in every way the most desirable situation. If in the event Government should make an effort to establish a manual labor school among these people, they at once would have a farm amply sufficient for all purposes to commence with again. It is easy to keep the fences up. The Indians are afraid to pull them down, it is so near to the sub-agency. I omitted to say that I paid both nations their annuity on the 9th ultimo, which gave them great satisfaction. It is to be hoped they may be thus early paid the next year. I think it best the Sacs have two thousand dollars in blankets, &c., Merrimack calicoes of a coarse quality, strouding, &c., the next year. The Iowas have agreed to take twenty-five hundred dollars in goods the next year. They have not furnished me with an invoice, but will in a few days.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

(25.)

CHOCTAW AGENCY, *September* 10, 1842.

SIR: The time has again arrived which makes it necessary to lay before you a report of the different Indian tribes within this superintendency, embracing the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, Seminoles, Osages, Quapaws, Senecas, Senecas and Shawnees, constituting, as they do, not only the most numerous and warlike, but at the same time the most intelligent, of all our Indian tribes. It may well be supposed that the American people take a deep interest in every thing connected with our Indian affairs, and more especially on this border. The great change made by emigrating the different Indian tribes from the limits of the States where they had so long resided has created a new era in Indian affairs. Treaty stipulations have been made, locating the tribes beyond the limits of any State or Territory, and providing that they shall not be embraced in any, except by their consent. Some of the tribes have received patents, under

an act of Congress, for the lands they possess, describing the limits and conditions under which they hold their country. These things are well calculated to inspire confidence, giving hopes that their present homes are permanent, creating thereby a general incitement to industry and the adoption of such laws and regulations as are calculated to give protection to a people in the incipient stage of civilization.

I have, in accordance with your instructions, directed the different agents and sub-agents within the superintendency to report fully the condition of the tribe intrusted to them. This will, to a great extent, supersede the necessity of my entering into detail, as their reports will be submitted to you.

As the immediate agent of the Choctaws, in addition to my duties as acting superintendent, it will be of course expected that I should state more fully their situation than I otherwise would do.

The Choctaws have long since justly acquired for themselves, not only from the Government of the United States, but from the citizens with whom they have intercourse, a name of honesty and fidelity at least not surpassed by any of our Indian tribes. They have, by a steady attention to their own business since they emigrated to their present homes, greatly increased in wealth. They have not been unmindful, at the same time, of educating the rising generation; and they have, by these means, added to the general intelligence and standing of the nation. This favorable change is indicated more clearly on Red river than with that portion of the nation on the Arkansas. The wealth and intelligence of the nation is confined mainly to the two districts on Red river.

The Choctaws may be considered as an agricultural and stock-raising people; farms on Red river will compare with many in the States. They have great advantages over other tribes, as a portion of their country is located in the cotton region. The past year they cultivated this valuable staple to a considerable extent. They have eight or ten cotton gins, and shipped between seven and eight hundred bales of cotton. This year some wealthy Choctaws and Chickasaws, who reside in the immediate vicinity of Fort Towson, have turned their attention more to planting corn. This change took place in consequence of the low price of cotton, and an additional market for corn at Fort Towson, by the arrival of a portion of the dragoons on the Red river frontier. The corn required by contracts is about 20,000 bushels, which will be supplied within fifteen or twenty miles of the post, by Choctaws and Chickasaws. Many of the Choctaws live in comfortable houses; and, with very few exceptions, even the poorer class have good substantial log cabins. They own large stocks of horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep. This constitutes the wealth of those who may be termed the poorer class. It is rare, indeed, to find a family that have not a good supply of stock. The richer class, in addition to stock, own, many of them, a number of slaves; these are engaged, generally, in cultivating cotton. Heretofore the Choctaws have been able to find a market for their surplus stock and grain from other emigrants; this they will not be able to do longer, as the emigration of Indians is over. The consequence must be, that the price of stock of all kinds, as well as grain, must be very low. The manufacture of salt is carried on at two points in the Choctaw nation. The works owned by Col. David Folsom, a Choctaw of respectability and energy, are perhaps the most extensive. About twenty bushels a day are manufactured—a supply equal to the demand, which, no doubt, will be increased as the article is wanted.

The Choctaws have mechanics in the nation, in addition to those furnished by the United States. These consist of four blacksmiths, two of whom are native Choctaws; and all the strikers or assistants are youths selected from the nation, who, in a short time, will be able to render essential service. It is important that the nation should have mechanics of their own, as in a few years the treaty stipulations will expire by which they are furnished. It is expected, however, that the new school which is soon to go into operation will be able to furnish the nation with different mechanics, as it is proposed to introduce this system, in addition to teaching letters. This, however, will be more fully explained in a report specially on schools. There is also a millwright, who has been engaged in erecting mills for the Choctaws. Trade is carried on at suitable and convenient places in the nation. The most extensive trading is at Docksville, within a mile of Fort Towson. There are five stores at this place, three of which are owned in part by Choctaws; the other two are exclusively owned by citizens of the United States. The stocks of goods are large, and the assortments such as are usual in stores. Sugar and coffee are used by all classes in the nation, to an extent at least equal to the whites. It may not be uninteresting to state that the village of Docksville is one of the most orderly and quiet towns that you will find in the West. In addition to the five stores, there is a resident physician, a good tavern, blacksmith shop, wagonmaker, and wheelwright. A church has also been erected, in which there is preaching usually once or twice every Sabbath, by the missionaries who reside in the neighborhood. A temperance society is also organized, which numbers a large portion of the most respectable Choctaws and Chickasaws, as well as our own population. I have been at this village a week at a time, without seeing any thing like ardent spirits or a drunken Indian. These things certainly indicate an improvement in this section of the country, highly creditable to the people, and will be pleasing intelligence to many of our own citizens.

The Choctaws and Chickasaws, to a great extent, may be regarded as one people; they speak the same language, and have intermarried with each other, even before the emigration of the Chickasaws. By an arrangement between the tribes, the Chickasaws obtained what is now called the Chickasaw district of the Choctaw nation, making a fourth district, entitling them to an equal representation in the general council, which passes all laws for the government of the people. They enjoy equal privileges, according to the treaty, to settle in whatever district they may choose, and each to vote and be eligible to any office within the gift of the people. The only difference is, that each manages their own annuities or public moneys, without any interference from the other. The country owned by the Choctaws, according to the treaty and the patent lately received from the department, commences near Fort Smith, running up the Arkansas to the mouth of the Canadian, up the same to the limits of the United States, and with those limits to Red river, and down the same to where a due south line from the beginning, near Fort Smith, will strike Red river, which is the dividing line between the State of Arkansas and the Choctaws. The line from the Canadian to the Red river has not been run; it is important that this should be done, as that would show where the Texas line crosses Red river; this the Choctaws, who are more immediately interested, are particularly anxious to know. The limits thus set forth embrace a country beyond even the imaginary wants of an Indian. It is doubted, by many, whether the Choc-

taws would not have prospered more if they had been circumscribed by smaller limits.

The Choctaws, as stated in my former reports, are governed by written laws and a constitution; elections are held annually for members to the general council. The nation is divided into four districts, (one being the Chickasaw;) each district elects, by the qualified voters, a chief, who holds his office for four years, and is eligible for two terms. These chiefs receive a salary from the United States of two hundred and fifty dollars each per annum, by treaty stipulation. The general council convenes on the first Monday in October, consisting of forty members; a speaker and clerk is elected; the speaker is addressed as is customary in legislative bodies, and the whole business of the council is conducted with the greatest decorum. Each chief delivers a message in person to the council, recommending such laws as he may deem conducive to the interest of the people.

As there is but one representative body, all laws that are passed by the council are submitted to the chiefs; if approved, the same becomes a law; if not, the bill is returned to the council, and if passed by two-thirds becomes a law. The council-house is a large and commodious building, with committee rooms, also seats for spectators. This building was erected under treaty stipulation. Much interest is manifested by the people on electing counsellors, and also when they meet together. They usually remain in session from ten to fifteen days, and are paid a per diem pay of two dollars. Judges are nominated by the chief of the district, and receive a small compensation. Trial by jury is guarantied in all capital offences. There is no law enforcing the collection of debts. In their present situation, it is questionable whether or not payment should not be left optional with the debtor. This is understood to be the condition by every one who chooses to credit; and, to a great extent, these debts are paid.

From this sketch it will be seen that the Choctaws have materially bettered their condition by an exchange of country. They are fast approximating to our own laws and institutions; they feel a deep interest in the prosperity and success of our people, as well as the perpetuity of our Government. They have school funds sufficient to educate a large portion of their people, besides annuities from the United States; and, also, an investment of half a million of dollars, at five per cent., in bonds of the State of Alabama, for the benefit of the whole people. They have other sources of wealth, described in a former part of this report. Their laws are generally respected, and, when violated, punishment is inflicted. It is very rare that acts of violence take place between themselves. Every individual feels safe in his own property. Travellers pass through the nation with as much safety as they do in any country. I consider the location of the Choctaws as one of the greatest safeguards and protection to our own citizens against the wild or less friendly tribes.

The Chickasaws, as I have stated, obtained from the Choctaws a participation in their country. The conditions upon which these privileges are granted seem to unite them as one people, except that each manages their own public funds. The Chickasaws number about five thousand; they have settled promiscuously amongst the Choctaws; lately, they are beginning to move up to the district assigned them; this they did not do at first, owing to the scarcity of provisions and the exposed situation of the frontier, Many horses have been stolen by the tribes who reside near, and some of

them in the Chickasaw district; this will now be remedied by the military post lately selected on the Washita, and at present occupied by a company of dragoons. This will give protection and encouragement to the Chickasaws to extend their settlements, and tend greatly to preserve order between the Texans and our Indians. The Chickasaws have obtained greater pecuniary advantages by the exchange of their country than any other tribe. Their lands were surveyed and sold at a time when speculation was at its highest, and when the most enormous prices were paid for lands. The funds thus arising were invested for the benefit of the nation, after each head of a family had obtained a reservation. Some have profited by receiving such large amounts; but in most cases, the money, having been easily obtained, was as freely spent. It is, however, the home the Chickasaws obtained from the Choctaws that compensates them. They are now fairly settled in a country at least as fertile as the one they left, and removed to a great extent from the evils that were fast destroying them as a people. Their wealth, suddenly gained, gave them the meaas of gratifying their wishes, by purchasing articles that could have been dispensed with. The consequence is, comparatively speaking, but few individuals have much to show of the wealth thus easily obtained. There are, however, some intelligent and highly respectable Chickasaws, men of wealth. As a people, they are friendly and well disposed to our Government. They unite with the Choctaws in forming the fourth district, and come into the general council with a representation corresponding to their population. The Chickasaws have ample national funds to extend the mechanic arts as well as education amongst their people. This can best be done by concentrating them in the district assigned them. The importance of this is felt by the intelligent of the nation. Lately a house has been erected for their agent, in the district assigned them. This will be the means of bringing around him many Chickasaws who otherwise would have remained away. That the Chickasaws have had many difficulties to contend with, in a new country, is certainly true. They suffered much at first with the small-pox, which unfortunately got amongst them while emigrating. They have now become acclimated to the country, and are this year making good crops of corn. Some of the more wealthy are planting cotton; and, with few exceptions, the Chickasaws are getting around them small stocks of horses, cattle, and hogs, which, with care and attention, in a country so well adapted to stock raising, will soon greatly increase.

The Cherokees combine more intelligence as a people than any of our tribes. They have intermarried more with the whites; have had advantages of education, and, by their location, have had an opportunity of observing more immediately the customs and manners of a civilized people than any of the Indian tribes. There are many intelligent and well-educated Cherokees. Party strife has done much within a few years to retard the Cherokees, by creating divisions and factions between the people. The cause of education has been neglected, and a state of feeling engendered that will take time to remove. The difficulties may be traced back to the position of parties and leading men under the late treaty. Their laws are, however, in successful operation, and, to all appearances, every thing bears a quiet aspect. The Cherokees have received from the Government of the United States large sums of money; some have profited by the money received, while others have lavished theirs away, leaving only a disposition to be supplied again, without any disposition of doing so by

their own labor. These are evils which have nearly cured themselves; and, henceforth, each individual will be left to depend mainly upon himself for support. Their country is well adapted to raising corn, wheat, oats, &c., with the usual varieties of garden vegetables. Farms and neat houses are found in many parts of the nation, exhibiting signs of wealth and intelligence unusual in an Indian country. A large portion of the nation is well watered. The country is divided into woodland and prairie; the lands are rich, and very productive; large stocks of cattle, horses, hogs, and sheep, are owned by the natives. Many have also paid attention to planting orchards, which are very unusual in an Indian country. Salt water is found in great abundance in the Cherokee nation. The Grand Saline, if judiciously managed, is capable of supplying a large portion of our own population with salt. Preparations are making to enlarge the manufacture of this necessary article. Lead ore is also represented to be found in the nation; stone coal is found in several places. If the country was examined, it would, no doubt, exhibit great resources of wealth in minerals and salt water.

The Cherokees are furnished by the United States with four blacksmiths and assistants, iron and steel, also a wheelwright and wagonmaker. Independent of these, they have mechanics of different kinds in the nation. They have also a large fund for education purposes, placed by treaty under the control of the national council. This, if properly applied, will go far to educate a large portion of these people.

The Cherokees are governed by a constitution and laws, adopted by the people, and passed by the people. The national council consists of two representative bodies, and convenes on the first Monday in October. A principal and assistant chief are elected every four years, and are the executive council, appointed as the advisers of the chief judges. Sheriffs, clerks, and such other officers as are necessary to execute the laws, are duly appointed. Debts are collected in the usual way, by issuing executions. Letters of administration are also granted on estates of deceased persons in the nation; and, indeed, all the forms and regulations usually observed in our own States. The Cherokees, in their Government, as a people, are in advance of any of their red brethren.

The Creeks are more numerous than any of the tribes, numbering at least twenty thousand. The census of the nation has not been taken since their emigration, the annuity not being paid to the heads of families. As a people, they have less education and intelligence than either the Choctaws or Cherokees. Lately they have given better evidences of a disposition to encourage education than at any previous time; and it is by these means that the Creeks are to be elevated. They possess as much natural capacity as any of their red brethren, and have given as strong evidences, since their removal, of their attachment and fidelity to the United States as any of the tribes. They are a working people in crop time, making more corn by their own labor than is required for their use. In many cases they work for their red neighbors. Many of the Creeks have separate fields, but their ancient custom of working a town field is still to a great extent observed. They raise large quantities of corn, melons, pumpkins, beans, and lately are cultivating rice to some extent; it is said to grow well, and will be looked upon by the Creeks as a great accession to their living. They were accustomed to the cultivation of rice previous to their emigration. It is stated, by those who have the means of obtain-

ing correct information, that the Creeks will make a surplus of from thirty to forty thousand bushels of corn the present year. They have a number of cattle, horses, and hogs, though not so large stocks as either the Choctaws or Cherokees. The Creeks reside generally in small cabins, having paid but little attention to building; there are, however, a few wealthy and intelligent men in the Creek nation. It may be objected to the Creek country, that it contains an over portion of prairie; a considerable portion of this, however, is fertile; the bottoms are generally very rich, being heavily timbered, and the upland is very productive. Altogether, the Creeks own a fine country. They complained that the country was sickly for several years after their emigration. They have, however, become acclimated, and now enjoy general good health. Water is scarce in the Creek nation. In the latter part of the summer and fall, the streams cease to run, at which time the only water, with few exceptions, is found in large standing holes. Wells have been dug, and water obtained; but, to a common Indian, this is an undertaking of too much magnitude.

The Creeks have four blacksmiths and assistants, with iron and steel, furnished by treaty stipulations, and also a wheelwright and wagonmaker. They have but few if any native mechanics, and rely mainly for their work upon mechanics furnished by the Government. The Creeks have quite a large annuity, which is paid to the chiefs, and by them divided amongst the different towns. This is done in accordance with existing laws and their own request, which at least makes it satisfactory to the chiefs. It may, however, be observed, that although the whole annuity system, as such, is objectionable, the only equitable way of dividing it is to pay to the heads of families. The Creeks have commenced passing regular laws, which are recorded by the clerks appointed for that purpose. They do not elect representatives, their chiefs being the law makers generally; this will be changed when the elective principle will prevail. So far as a change of government has been effected, it is decidedly favorable. I look upon the Creeks as the most powerful tribe of red people upon this frontier. They were emigrated to their present homes, many of them, against their own consent. From a series of wars in which they were engaged with our Government, it may be expected that there are still some who entertain unfriendly feelings. These feelings are, however, gradually subsiding. The principal chief, Roly McIntosh, is a man of undoubted attachment to our Government; the same may be said of most of the chiefs. The certainty that the country they own is really theirs does much to reconcile old feelings. Game has disappeared, and each has to depend on his own exertions, aided by the annuities afforded through treaty stipulations, for a support. Aside from this, the Creeks, with a moderate share of industry, have a country that will afford all the substantials of life, to enable them to raise their families. They have also limited means of commencing a system of education, which they desire to do in their own country.

The Seminoles have, from time to time, removed, until, it is now understood, the tribe have generally emigrated. The few remaining will doubtless continue the war with the same unsubdued spirit as heretofore, until the whole are removed. This is the opinion of those that are now west. Unfortunately for the Seminoles, the chiefs of each party, as they land at or near Fort Gibson, endeavor to settle away from the others. This is done by the chiefs with a hope of keeping around them a party, of which they are the head, fearing that, if they become united, some other more favored

leader will supersede them. By this means, they are scattered not only in the Creek, but the Cherokee country. Micanopy and other leading Seminoles have settled on the Deep fork of the Canadian, the country assigned them. Efforts have been made to concentrate the Seminoles at this point. This is difficult to do, and does not meet with much favor from the Creeks. They are willing for them to settle in any part of the Creek nation promiscuously. They give as a reason, that the Seminoles themselves are not suited, from their present feelings, to settle in a body, and become quiet and orderly neighbors. They have many negroes that have participated in the Florida war, who will endeavor to exercise an improper influence over the Seminoles. These objections are certainly entitled to great consideration; but, on the other hand, there is danger of the Creeks oppressing the Seminoles, whenever a difficulty about the right of property arises; and, unfortunately, there are too many fruitful sources of disputed property, especially about negroes. In many cases, the Creeks claim negroes which are in possession of the Seminoles. These negroes, the Creeks allege, ran away from them before and during the Florida war, and were either captured with the Seminoles, or came in under a proclamation from some of the commanders in Florida. These negroes are now with the Seminoles, having accompanied different emigrating parties. The question as to the right of these negroes should be adjudged as early as possible, as it is one now calculated to produce and keep up a bad state of feeling. That portion of the Seminoles who have settled on the Deep fork of the Canadian have raised a surplus of corn, beans, pumpkins, and melons, all of which grow to great perfection; and a few have raised small patches of rice. The labor, however, is principally performed by the Seminole negroes, who have thus far conducted themselves with great propriety. The annuity in money, and also blankets, linseys, and even guns, are given to the emigrants entitled to the same as they arrive. To give a gun to a Seminole, who so lately either came in or was captured in Florida, appears all wrong; it is, however, a treaty stipulation, and is complied with without apprehension of danger.

Whatever may have been the importance or distinction of the Seminole chiefs in Florida, they seem to lose their greatness in the crowd of other Indians who are engaged in the cultivation of the soil.

The Seminoles have a separate sub-agent to attend to their interest. They have a school fund, sufficient to keep up a school. By this means, the rising generation may be improved; but little can be done for those of mature years, except to turn their attention, as far as possible, to the raising of corn and stock, to support their families.

The Osages, you will observe from the report of their sub-agent, have made but little progress since his last report. Within the last few days your instructions have been received to erect the mills and chiefs' houses, which, by treaty, are to be furnished, with other stipulations. I have written Mr. Calloway, the sub-agent, to come down, when a plan for the mill, houses, &c., will be made out; after which, proposals will be issued and contracts made in due time. The sub-agent is a man of practical information about buildings; care will be taken that the means on hand be faithfully applied for the benefit of the Osages. It is, however, a difficult task to break up long-established habits. The Osages have heretofore lived mainly by the chase. Buffalo and other game is becoming so scarce, that by the time they reach the hunting grounds they are in a state of suffer-

ing; and when they have got their scanty supply, through many perils from other tribes, by the time they reach their homes they have but little remaining. Game is gradually receding, as well as becoming scarce. This will be seriously felt, in a few years, by the countless wild Indians who follow the buffalo as a means of support. The Osages, however, have ample means, if they would only use a moderate share of industry. This they will, from necessity, have to do in a very short time, or starve. The country occupied by the Osages lies north of the Cherokees; although inferior to the lands of the other tribes, there is still a large portion of productive land, adapted to the cultivation of corn, wheat, &c. The Osages have but little stock, except horses and mules; these they mostly get in some way in their hunting excursions, not unfrequently taken from the wild Indians, who, in turn, have stolen them from the Mexicans. The other tribes, as well as our own citizens, frequently complain that the Osages commit depredations on their property. This is no doubt true. A people so idle, and of course generally in need of provision, as the Osages, will not be particular whose cow or hog they kill. At the late council of the various tribes in the Creek nation, the Osages gave up some twenty stolen horses. They were told by the Creeks, in the presence of the other tribes, that they must cease stealing, or they would punish them. The very same party that received this admonition went on their buffalo hunt, and, while out, stole some thirty horses and mules from the Kioways and other wild Indians, who came on to the Creek chief, Roly McIntosh, who despatched messengers with the wild Indians to the Osages, demanding the mules and horses, which were returned. These thefts were committed by Black Dog's party. You will see from the report of the sub-agent that he is on the Cherokee lands. He promises to remove this fall to his own country with his party. Until he does so, the agent has very properly declined their participation in the annuity. When the contemplated grist and saw mill shall be erected, and houses built for particular chiefs who are named in the treaty as being entitled to the houses, and the stock animals, farming utensils, &c., which should be given out hereafter, only at proper times, and to such as show a disposition to preserve the stock to raise from, and agricultural implements to use as they are intended—by these means the Osages may be induced gradually to give up their hunting life. They have, however, been long accustomed to take their buffalo hunts, and to meet with the wild tribes of the prairies, who look upon the Osages as the most formidable of tribes. To change the habits of a people accustomed to such a life, to make a support for themselves by their own labor, will indeed be difficult. The Government has, however, provided liberally for the Osages, who, according to their notions, once thought themselves the owners of the different countries now occupied by other tribes. The only use made of this vast extent of country, at the time, by the Osages, was for the plentiful supply of game it afforded. This has now disappeared, and with it they cease to place the same estimate on it as heretofore.

The Senecas, and mixed band of Senecas and Shawnees, with the Quapaws, are united in the Neosho sub-agency. Altogether, they are greatly inferior in numbers to that of any other tribe. Each of the three mentioned have separate annuities and mechanics, under treaty stipulations. Their lands, although adjoining, are laid off separately for each tribe. Their location is immediately on the Missouri line, and affords them an opportunity of getting whiskey near at hand. This is found to be an evil that is

beyond the reach of an agent, and one that is doing great injury to this people. The country they own is very productive; lies high, and is healthy; free from chills and fevers which prevail, at certain seasons, in the other portions of the Indian country. The Senecas own a grist and saw mill. Flour is manufactured at this mill, from wheat grown by the natives. The Quapaws have a farmer, provided under treaty stipulations, who assists them in farming and taking care of their agricultural implements, and is a valuable acquisition. The affairs of these people are intrusted to a sub-agent, who is expected to report more in detail.

Serious fears were entertained, during the last spring and summer, that some of the Indians, more immediately on the frontier, would engage in the contest between Mexico and Texas. Orders were received from the War Department, directing the different agents to warn the Indians against participating in this contest. The danger to be apprehended was from a portion of the Shawnees, Delawares, Kickapoos, Caddoes, and other scattering bands who had settled in Texas before she took possession of the country from Mexico. These Indians were driven away by the Texans; many of them crossed Red river, and took refuge in the Choctaw and Creek country. When the report reached the frontier, that Mexico had invaded Texas, a feeling, as might be expected, was shown by a portion of these tribes, to engage in favor of Mexico.

I had the honor to communicate to you the meeting of different Indian tribes at the grand council in the Creek nation in May last. This meeting was altogether pacific, called by the Creeks to adopt regulations for the restoration of stolen property between different tribes, and at the same time to pass some other rules in reference to their own affairs. I attended the council, by invitation; there were Indians from seventeen different tribes, all of whom were entertained by the Creeks. Beef was furnished for the Indians generally, while the delegates from different tribes were supplied at a table expressly provided for their accommodation by the Creeks. The council was conducted with great propriety, and terminated with the best of feelings.

From the foregoing statements, it will be seen that there is a general improvement in some of the tribes. An increased feeling is manifested upon the subject of education. This should be encouraged to the fullest extent by a faithful application of all the means designed for that purpose, and, as far as practicable, change the system of annuity payments into the channel of education and the introduction of the mechanic arts.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG,
Acting Superintendent W. T.

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

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(26)

Annual report of P. M. Butler, Cherokee agent.

The Cherokee nation west consists of about eighteen thousand souls, spread over an extent of country sixty miles square, and comprising several varieties of soil. Estimating one warrior to every five souls, would give three thousand

six hundred. They are improving in intellectual condition. They have executive, legislative, and judicial departments; an organized government; a principal and assistant chief, elective every four years; a council and committee, organized somewhat upon the principle of the House of Representatives and Senate of the United States—the former consisting of 24 members, and the latter of 16, elective every two years. They sit annually, and are usually in session from three to four weeks. The judiciary consists of a supreme bench, and circuit court, and district court; the first consists of five members, the second of four, and the latter of eight. They have written laws, and a criminal code. The circuit court sits spring and fall; the supreme court once a year; the district court whenever an emergency arises. They have juries, and hear pleading.

The judges of the circuit and district benches are appointed more for their probity and personal worth than their legal attainments, and will compare in point of moral worth with any similar body in the United States. They are rigid in the execution of their laws, generally impartial in the administration of justice, as yet necessarily in a rude state. As many as four executions have taken place in one year.

As a people, they are very tenacious of the management and regulation of their internal affairs.

There are believed to be about two thousand professors of the Christian religion, consisting of Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians; the former comprise much the largest class, and may be considered the first class of Cherokees. For intelligence and general integrity, there are about four thousand others who might be classed among the first. Much the largest class of the Cherokee people are half-breeds, or what are known to be the middle class, who are ardent and enterprising, and passionately fond of gaming. When not under the influence of ardent spirits, they are hospitable and well disposed; but, when under such influence, their worst passions seem to be roused.

The evil of introducing spirits among them, invariably carried in by the lowest class of whites, I do not hesitate to say is the cause of all their troubles with the citizens of the United States.

There are three missionary establishments located among them, of which a detailed report has been called for, and will be supplied. They have a school fund of their own, which they are wisely appropriating to the diffusion of knowledge throughout the nation, by appointing trustees to superintend the disbursements.

The Cherokees, as a people, are not disposed to labor; but within the last two years there is a manifest change in this particular, both from necessity and inclination. They are now engaged in agricultural pursuits. There is no game within 150 or 200 miles of their limits. Their country is well watered, and supplies abundantly all the products known to that latitude, such as corn, wheat, rye, oats, tobacco, and hemp. Within the limits of the nation there are two abundant and valuable salt springs. One of them is leased to a Cherokee for an inconsiderable sum, but is not worked to much advantage either to the proprietor or the nation.

Stone coal of the finest quality abounds in two sections, adjacent to each other, in the nation.

There is a small class, termed mountain Indians, who are ignorant, and but slightly progressed in moral and intellectual improvement; have few comforts, and plant barely sufficient for subsistence.

Many of the Cherokees own slaves, and many may be called comfortable livers; all of them own stock cattle, yet make little beyond their own consumption.

In their political relations, they are unfortunately divided into parties, which may be easily excited or ripened into bitterness. Their dissentions have grown out of the treaty of 1835. * * * *

The Cherokees are remarkable for their fidelity to the laws of the United States, and a strict observance of all treaty stipulations; but divisions exist, which may very soon end in a civil war and extermination.

I venture the liberty of suggesting that two or three judicious persons be designated to go to the nation, and inquire into the "rise and progress" of these discontents, and that their report be submitted to the honorable Secretary of War, to take such action as his judgment and kind temper shall suggest. It can be done with little expense to the Government.

By a treaty stipulation, the Government supplies the Cherokees with four blacksmiths' shops, one wheelwright and wagonmaker, 2,000 pounds of iron, and 250 pounds of steel, with one smith and striker to each shop.

The object of these shops was to encourage them to agriculture, and induce them to become mechanics, and is likely to have a happy result. The four shops were given to the old settlers when they were about 2,000 strong, and is estimated to be one shop to every 500 souls; at this rate, there should be 32 shops, with iron and steel in proportion. I therefore recommend that there be allowed them twelve additional shops, smiths, strikers, and iron and steel in proportion—in all, 16 shops, or one to every 1,000 or 1,200 souls. I regard this suggestion in accordance with that spirit of generosity having its origin in the humane and just policy which our Government professes towards this people, who heretofore relied upon the gun and the chase, which no longer avail them. Should it be answered, that the nation now derive, and are drawing annually, an annuity arising from the interest on their State stocks, and can themselves supply the deficiency, the reply is, that it is expended in their school fund, and in the payment of their public officers, councilmen, and other dues of the nation. They have no annual tax or income, other than is derived from the interest on their stocks. It is charity, justice, and good policy, to make the additional provision by the United States Government, and which is particularly applicable and beneficial to the poorer class.

Among the greatest evils that the Cherokees have to complain of, is the present mode of their trial and punishments for minor offences committed, or alleged to be commitied, on the persons of United States citizens, while in their nation, and upon *their own* soil; which broils are, eight times out of ten, provoked on the part of itinerant citizens from all parts of the United States, tempted or induced there by gain. It is too much the habit abroad to cry out "Indian outrage," without a just knowledge of facts.

All persons familiar with that portion of the Cherokees bordering on Crawford and Washington counties, in Arkansas, know that they are industrious, intelligent, and neighborly disposed. The inhabitants of those two populous counties are distinguished as a laboring, intelligent, high-minded, and judicious people. It is not from them the difficulties occur, or complaints are made, but from a plundering predatory class, upon whose oath before a magistrate the Cherokees are hunted down by the military, and taken a distance of 200 miles, to Little Rock, for trial; there lodged in jail, to await slow justice. These are evils of no small import, and of every day's oc-

currence, and which produce angry and embittered feelings. The evil is pointed out; the remedy left to the humane suggestion of the honorable Secretary of War.

Respectfully submitted.

P. M. BUTLER, *Cherokee Agent.*

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD, Esq.,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

(27.)

CREEK AGENCY, *June* 30, 1842.

SIR: In taking a final leave of the duties of this office, and in some sort giving an account of my stewardship whilst here, I hope it may not be deemed impertinent, on my part, at the same time, to suggest a few hints, which, I am induced to believe, if acted upon, may add much towards the general advancement of the Indians in civilization and all the useful arts of domestic life. These impressions have been formed upon my mind by experience and observation among these people, and, if put into practical operation, I cannot but think, will be attended with a happy result.

Upon first assuming the duties and responsibilities of this station, it must be borne in mind that the affairs of this agency were in the greatest possible state of derangement. The duties, at the outset, were many and arduous. It was also a species of business new to me. There were neither rules nor regulations of any kind attached to the office, to afford me the smallest guide in the execution of my various duties; every thing about it was in a state of chaotic confusion. I found the Creek Indians separated into two hostile factions, ready, upon the slightest provocation from either party, to commence a war of extermination. My attention, in the first place, was mainly directed to the settlement of this unhappy difficulty; and after laboring patiently and perseveringly for a length of time, and by using persuasive and conciliatory means, I happily succeeded in bringing about a reconciliation between these discordant materials, and of uniting them as one nation and one people. Since the union, they have been progressing in harmonious action under one principal chief, and the same laws and privileges are alike extended over all parts of the nation; and they are now, in every sense of the word, a sober, orderly, and contented people. And here permit me to remark, in justice to these people, that I do not believe there is a tribe of Indians west of the Mississippi who, at the present time, stand better affected toward the United States, or to the white people at large, than the Creeks. In proof of this fact, I do not believe that there can be an instance produced, for the last three years, of the blood of a white man having been shed by a Creek Indian, or of a white man having been ill treated or abused in any way in the bounds of the Creek nation; whereas on the opposite side of the Arkansas, among the Cherokees, (who boast of the advances they have made in civilization over the neighboring tribes,) murders and riots are of almost weekly occurrence. I would not here be understood as casting the slightest reflection derogatory to the conduct and general bearing of the present worthy agent of the Cherokees, as I very well know that these unfortunate occurrences proceed from influences over which he has no immediate control. Neither would I be understood as presuming to arrogate to myself the sole honor of bringing about that amicable spirit so happily exist-

ing among the Creeks at this time towards the white people. Yet I may say, without vanity, I have been the humble instrument, under the direction of the Government, of doing much towards producing this pleasing result.

The late emigrants, or what is termed the upper Creeks, although much dissatisfied for a length of time after their removal to their new homes, owing mainly to their sufferings from sickness and the great mortality that prevailed among them, are now a happy and contented people, and are much in advance of the lower Creeks (or early emigrants) in the variety, quality, and quantity of their agricultural products, as well as in the management of their farms. They have larger and better stocks of domestic animals; they are likewise much in advance of the lower Creeks in domestic or household manufactures. They make quantities of cotton cloth from the raw material, planted and cultivated upon their own farms. They have also several useful native mechanics among them—such as carpenters, wheelwrights, loom makers, smiths, &c.; and all reside in good comfortable houses of their own construction. In short, I know of no people on this continent who are more happy and contented, or who enjoy a greater plenty than these people do of all the necessaries of life; and I do not hesitate to say that the present growing crop, if it meets with no disaster until it arrives at maturity, will equal three times the amount that may be required for home consumption.

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I have just returned from a tour of visitation and inspection, embracing all the upper towns; and I have derived great satisfaction in being an eye-witness to the improvements making by these people, and the many domestic comforts they have accumulated and are accumulating around them. There is at this time, in active progress, a considerable religious excitement among the Creek people, which pervades pretty much the whole of the nation. Their religious exercises and meetings are all conducted by native preachers exclusively, and their meetings are conducted in a quiet, decent, orderly manner. They have recently sent for the assistance of some white men, (preachers,) to aid in the organization of churches, discipline, &c. At the last grand council, they passed some very salutary laws in regard to the sale of ardent spirits in the nation. For this offence, they inflict severe corporeal punishment. The good effects of this law are already visible from the altered habits of many that before the passage of the law were too much given to habits of beastly intoxication.

What can be more interesting, or what more worthy the contemplation of the truly philanthropic, than to witness a whole nation abandoning at once, as it were, their old habits of hunting, and the pursuits and uncertainties of the chase, for the more certain and rational pursuits of agriculture and all the useful arts of domestic and civilized life? The Creek tribe of Indians at this time presents a faithful transcript of such a picture; and it is with no little pride as well as pleasure that I communicate this pleasing intelligence to the department.

There are twenty-two white men residing in the Creek nation who have Indian wives, and six white men who are licensed traders.

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I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JAMES LOGAN, *Creek Agent.*

Captain WILLIAM ARMSTRONG,
Acting Superintendent Western Territory, Choctaw Agency.

(28.)

CREEK AGENCY, *September* 1, 1842.

SIR: In conformity to the regulations of the department, I have the honor to transmit the following report, showing, in general terms, the state and condition of the Creeks for the current year. As my predecessor, the late agent, (Colonel Logan,) had prepared his report on the said subject, and for the same period, I shall be very brief in my remarks, more especially as I have, at the request of the chiefs, prepared a letter, addressed to the Hon. John C. Spencer, Secretary of War, which in a great measure supplies the necessity for this report, as the said letter will pass through your hands.

The utmost harmony prevails in the nation, both as regards the people and their rulers; and there exist with all the surrounding tribes the most pacific relations. The Osages have habitually pilfered from the Creeks, in passing and repassing on their hunts; but a letter addressed by me to their agent (R. A. Callaway, Esq.) has had the effect of inducing them to accede to the proposal of the Creeks for a council with them on the 4th proximo, for framing some laws in relation to stolen property, to be mutually protective.

The season has been one of extraordinary healthfulness, and the Creeks have had the most abundant crop of corn, beans, &c., ever before produced in the nation.

The resolutions and laws passed by the general council last year, relative to the use of ardent spirits, have been rigidly enforced; and it is agreeable to all the friends of the Creek race to find that the diminished use of ardent spirits among them results less from the influence of law and authority than from the solemn conviction, in the minds of the Indian, that it is his worst enemy.

They begin to manifest much interest on the subject of education, and have applied to the Government to be allowed to expend their whole school fund at home.

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The leading men of the lower Creeks (General Roly McIntosh, Ben Marshall, and others) have expressed a desire to have a preacher of some denomination among them; and if they should succeed in enlarging their school fund, I think they would confer very decided advantages on their people, by the establishment of a school on the manual labor plan, with a minister of liberal education at the head of it, as principal teacher.

The foregoing I deem to be sufficient to enable you, with the aid of the special letter referred to, to make up your report, so far as regards the Creeks, for the present year—who may truly be said to be a contented, sober, and thriving people, and the steady friends and allies of the United States.

Very, &c.

J. L. DAWSON, *Creek Agent.*

Captain WILLIAM ARMSTRONG,
Choctaw Agent, Acting Superintendent West.

(29.)

FALSE WASHITA, CHICKASAW AGENCY,

August 25, 1842.

SIR: In obedience to your instructions, and in compliance with the reg ulations of the Indian department, I have herewith to submit a statemer of the condition and prospects of the Chickasaw nation of Indians, sinc my official report of last year.

It affords me great pleasure to state that there has been considerable in provement made in the cultivation of the soil. I have devoted a great po tion of my time during the spring and summer in visiting the various se tlements of the nation, and I find that nearly the whole of them are makin good crops of corn, and some small quantities of wheat, oats, and ry Some of the larger farmers are raising some cotton, but not so large a quar tity as they did last year. The cause of this culture having been diminishe this season is owing to the fact that a contract was made early this sprin to supply Fort Towson with corn, to a pretty large amount, and cons quently they devoted their attention to the raising of that article instead c cotton, because of the prospect of a ready sale.

Whilst on this subject, I desire respectfully to suggest that, if the Chicl asaws and Choctaws could be encouraged by those officers of the Gover ment who have the letting of contracts for the produce of the country, suc as corn, beef, hay, &c., it would operate as a great incentive for more them to go to work. But unfortunately the competition from Texas is s great as to deprive our Indians of any possible chance. Thus, when the see that there is no market for their produce, it begets habits of careles ness and indifference on their part, and they content themselves with raisin just enough to supply their own wants. It is my firm and candid opinio that the citizens of Texas have no more right to introduce their produc into this section of country, free of duty, to the detriment of our own pe ple, than the subjects of Great Britain have upon our Northern frontier.

One reason alleged in regard to purchase from Texas is the cheapness their commodities. It is well known that money in Texas is very scarc and that all persons there will sell at any sacrifice, in order to obtain po session of current funds. And by being permitted to sell their products c this side of the river, free of duty, it not only drains our country of a larg amount of its circulation, but inflicts manifest injury on our own peopl whom it is no doubt the policy of the Government to protect.

The remark has frequently been made in my hearing, "we can get ever article cheaper in Texas." And I respectfully ask that some prohibito regulations may be adopted to protect our own people in this matter, ar put an end to the constant drain of our money to a foreign Governmer who owe us no allegiance and pay us no duty.

Another great disadvantage under which the Chickasaws labor is, th being located so near the Texas line, and the facility of crossing the riv is so great, where at numerous points whiskey shops are kept open, ar distilleries are now in progress of erection, calculated no doubt for trac with our Indians, that it requires a great deal of attention and remonstranc to prevent their going into that country.

There is no evil so great among Indians as the use of spirituous liquor and yet both Choctaws and Chickasaws are induced, by the presence

hese dens and sinks of iniquity upon their borders, to cross over, where hey are generally made drunk, frequently robbed, and sometimes murdered.

I have, however, to state that, during the past year, there has been a great decrease of intemperance among the Indians of my agency, which I think is to be attributed to example, the manner in which it has been on many occasions hunted up and destroyed, and the prohibitions repeatedly made and urged against going into the republic of Texas.

Whilst on the subject of temperance, it is pleasing for me to say, that the emperance societies are increasing rapidly in number; the first society was formed only this year, and at this time numbers near one thousand members.

I take great pleasure in stating that there are no gamblers among the Chickasaws. There has been lately some professed characters of that description travelling through the nation, on their way to Texas, as I am informed, and I deem it my duty to request that the commanding officers of the various posts in the Indian country be instructed to ferret out and expel all persons of that description, as the injury they might do to our people is incalculable.

In my opinion, no white laborers should be employed at the military posts in the Indian country, unless placed under military restraint. It frequently happens, by the indiscriminate employment of persons for the various purposes connected with the Quartermaster's department, that many bad white men are introduced into the Indian country. The Indians, as it is well known, have the faculty of imitating and adopting all the vices of the evil disposed white man. The injury which would result to the Indian tribes under the protection of the Government, by such a contact of association, can be more easily imagined than described.

On the southwestern boundary of the Chickasaw district, there are, as near as I have been able to ascertain, about five thousand of the roving bands of Indians, some of whom belong to Mexico, and are settled only about eighty miles northwest of the present location of the Chickasaw agency. They have repeatedly committed depredations upon the Chickasaw nation, in stealing their horses, and harboring runaway negroes belonging to them. A few weeks since seven negroes belonging to Mr. Giles Thompson were piloted off, no doubt by these wild Indians.

The military post recently established on the False Washita has been, so far, of great advantage. The Chickasaws are now satisfied that the Government is determined to give them that protection which it agreed to do.

Before this post was established, the Chickasaws were more exposed than any other nation of Indians under the protection of the Government; and the losses by the depredations of these roving bands have been very great since the post has been established. A large portion of the nation have removed into the district, who, previous to the troops going there, were afraid to venture, on account of losing their property. A great many individuals are making arrangements to move to the upper district, and among them some of the largest planters.

In order, however, to afford full and efficient protection to the Chickasaw nation, the amount of troops ought to be increased at the False Washita. From the experiment already made, it has proved healthy, and the garrison ought, in my opinion, to consist of at least four or five companies.

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The Chickasaws have three public blacksmiths: one situated on the Blue river, one near Fort Towson, and one on Bushy. Owing to the manner in which the Chickasaws are located in the country, it is necessary for them to have these shops. Some of the Chickasaws have cotton gins, and one of them a four-horse mill, well calculated to grind corn and wheat.

With high regard, &c.

A. M. M. UPSHAW,
U. S. Agent for the Chickasaws.

Major WILLIAM ARMSTRONG,
Acting Superintendent W. T.

(30.)

OSAGE SUB-AGENCY, *August* 1, 1842.

SIR: The Osages have made but little perceptible improvement in their agricultural pursuits since my last annual report. There are, however, some ten or twelve families of Pa-ha-sca's (George White Harris) and Clarmont's bands that have fenced and ploughed their fields this spring. I received for them, in April, ploughs, hoes, axes, and horse gear, two hundred of each. The axes and hoes were divided amongst the people, as they were tools of general use; but the ploughs and gear I have, by request of the chiefs, stored, to be given only to such persons as give evidence of their intention to put them to immediate use. I have also received two hundred head of cattle and four hundred head of stock hogs, in June, (since they left home on their summer's hunt,) which I have not yet delivered. At the last delivery of stock, two years since, the bands of Clarmont and Little Osages would receive none, assigning as a reason that they had not made fences, and were not ready to take care of it. The present issue therefore properly belongs to them, though I shall give a portion of it to each family that have made improvements. When I talk to them about going to work, they reply that it will be time enough when their chiefs' houses are built, which will determine where they are permanently to locate themselves. They are still living, with few exceptions, in large towns, where it will be impossible to make much progress in stock raising or farming. Tab-hu-sca, the principal chief, is himself much opposed to the farming operations of his people. In fact, he is a bad man. I did at one time prevail on him to remove himself to a distance of three miles from his town, with about fifty head of hogs, believing that many would follow his example. It was but a short time, however, until I found him collecting a small town around him, killing and feasting upon his little stock of hogs, until the last was eaten. He has received the only wagon and team issued under the treaty of 1839, which he kept but a short time until he sold it. It is now owned by a half-breed (Joseph Swiss) living near the line, on the Missouri side. For this conduct I have given him a severe scolding, with a promise that he shall have no more farming implements. These people have raised but little else this year than corn, and not an abundance of that—their crops being short. They say, too, they have made but a poor hunt this summer, having seen but few buffalo. This I do hope will have the effect to push them to raise more corn the next season. They have enjoyed excellent health the past year. They

numbered, at their last annuity payment, in April, 1,302 men, 1,222 women, 1,264 children—making, in all, 3,788 souls. This difference from the strength of last year is in consequence of Sho-tab-sah-ba's (Black Dog) removing lower down on the Verdigris river, within the limits of the Cherokee country. He has made repeated promises to remove home, and, I believe would have done so, but from the encouragement he received from the Cherokees to remain where he was. These Cherokees, I believe, furnish Black Dog's party all the whiskey they require, with which the Cherokee country abounds. In consequence of his violation of these promises, I did not enroll and pay his people at the last annuity payment. Black Dog and his people so well understood this, that not one of them appeared at the payment. They have not, neither shall they receive any portion of the farming implements or stock, until they remove and give evidence of their intention to remain at home. This, I have no doubt, will be complained of, but it is in strict accordance with the language of the treaty and the instructions of the department. He has about fifty lodges with him. The Osages have at length consented to adopt a short code of penal laws, for the government of their people, though I have my doubts upon the subject of their execution. They forbid *not* the introduction *but* the sale of ardent spirits in their country, under the penalty of the destruction of the spirits and lashes on the offender. They meet in general council once in each and every year, and are to be assisted by their agent and interpreter, for the purpose of making laws, &c.

The chiefs have been in the habit of receiving their annuity money. Never, until last year, was it paid in any other way. I did, however, after much time and trouble, succeed in enrolling and paying them by heads of families. Much of their money was spent among their white neighbors of Missouri, for provisions and whiskey. This encouraged many unprincipled men to establish themselves at convenient points near the line, for the purpose of carrying on this infamous trade. They have been greatly disappointed this year, by my paying the annuity money in such a manner as to have it spent under my immediate eye, for goods and provisions, (the things they most needed,) of which there was an abundance on the ground, and at fair prices.

They are now coming in from their hunt. I have seen but a few of them. I shall go up in a few days, and make known to them the wishes and instructions of the department, contained in Mr. Crawford's letter of the 28th of March last, in relation to depredations committed on the property of their red neighbors; to all of which, I doubt not, they will cheerfully promise their assent, for these certainly are a very promising people.

Their two blacksmiths have been engaged in making some, and in keeping in repair their farming tools, guns, traps, &c., upon the two last of which they mainly depend for a subsistence. The smiths at times, when the Indians are at home, have as much work as they are able to do, and at other times not so much.

* * * * * * * *

Very, &c.

R. A. CALLAWAY,
Osage Sub-Agent.

Captain WILLIAM ARMSTRONG,
Acting Superintendent, &c., Choctaw Agency.

(31.)

NEOSHO SUB-AGENCY, *September* 30, 1842.

SIR: It is a source of great gratification to be able to state that the Indians in this sub-agency are decidedly in a better condition than they were at the date of my last report. They have generally larger fields, they have raised more corn, they are better clothed, and they drink less liquor. This is especially true of the Quapaws. When I first came among them, these people were in a wretched condition, spending most of their time in drinking—sometimes the whole tribe passing days, and even weeks together, in a state of intoxication. Literally, every dollar they could raise went for whiskey. Many of them lived on roots, and they were often on the verge of starvation. In appearance, they were squalid and poverty stricken, the greater part in rags, the children generally naked.

During the past year they have been gradually changing for the better; they have become more industrious and more temperate. There was no drinking at their last annuity payment, (a thing heretofore unheard of,) nor for some time after, although they had plenty of money, and could get whiskey. Last summer, for the first time, they made hay. This year, nearly all their fields were enlarged; their crops are larger than they have ever been before, and would have been still larger, had they not been deprived of the services of their farmer and blacksmith at a time when they were most needed. They are all well clothed, and have enough to eat; but, what is most astonishing, not a single instance of intoxication has been heard of amongst them for the last three months. It will, no doubt, be thought that this statement is exaggerated; but every one that has known the Quapaws for the last eighteen months knows that it is literally true.

This great change is in part owing to the fact that the venders of spirits in the Cherokee settlements north of the Quapaws, whence their supplies chiefly came, have, without an exception, abandoned the trade, in consequence of the stand taken against it by some of their more respectable neighbors. A great deal of credit, however, is due to the Quapaws themselves; for they could, if so disposed, get liquor from the whites; but they are an uncommonly docile people, inclined to listen to advice, easily managed, and, if properly encouraged and assisted, will, no doubt, continue to improve.

The Senecas have also been less intemperate, but from a different cause. Their miller was directed, shortly after the date of my last report, to stop the issues of toll grains referred to in that paper. This deprived them of the means of procuring spirits, and at the same time had the effect of inducing them to raise more corn—their produce this year amounting to more than twice as much as the last year's crop. The tolls thus retained were applied, in part, to the discharge of debts contracted for repairing the mill, and in part to the relief of such Indians as were destitute of provisions during the winter. Some of those among them who were last year the greatest drunkards have become sober men, made farms, and built houses for themselves, and in other respects set a good example.

The Senecas and Shawnees have never been as much inclined to intemperance as the other two bands, and there has not been so great a change amongst them. They continue to raise corn, wheat, oats, garden vegetables, &c.; and on the whole are improving, rather than otherwise.

The country occupied by these tribes is high, rolling, healthy, and finely watered; springs in every direction, of the best water, sometimes gushing out of the solid rock, in streams large enough to turn a mill. Where it is fit for cultivation at all, the land is fertile; much of it is hilly and barren, and worthless except for the timber. The lands on the watercourses are of the best quality, well suited to the culture of tobacco, hemp, corn, the small grains, &c. The upland prairies are scarcely inferior. There is, in fact, a much greater quantity of good land than the present occupants will ever use. The heavily timbered bottoms on the Pomen de Torre and the Neosho afford not only good winter range for cattle, but an abundance of mast for hogs. The Quapaws have a coal bank immediately on the Neosho. The coal is bituminous, of good quality, easily obtained, and the supply is apparently inexhaustible. In the vicinity of this coal there are several tar springs, of sulphur water and mineral tar, or petrolium, together—as the latter substance rises with the water, separating from it immediately after it issues from the earth.

There are neither missionaries nor schools among the Indians in this sub-agency. The Senecas and Shawnees do not appear to wish for any. The Quapaws, however, are anxious to have their children educated. I send you, herewith, their answer to the call made upon them by your order, for boys to send to the Choctaw academy. This answer is entirely their own, and expresses their long-settled conviction. Considering the result of former efforts to educate their boys at that institution, it is not to be wondered that they refuse to send any more there, or to any other school out of their own country. They earnestly requested that their talk might be laid before the President.

Although, as a general rule, the education annuities of an Indian tribe are most advantageously expended by combining them with those of other tribes, for the support of a central institution, it is questionable whether it would not be better, with the co-operation and under the superintendence of some one of the missionary societies, to establish with their fund a school among the Quapaws.

One year's annuity, or $1,000, would be sufficient, with the aid of the Indians and of the mechanics employed among them, to erect suitable buildings, and procure the necessary stock and farming implements. The fund could then be easily made to support and educate twenty children. At the Choctaw academy there has been at no one time more than four. Such a school, properly conducted, would set before the Indians the advantages of education in the strongest light, and keep them constantly in view. The teachers would scarcely fail to exercise a powerful influence. One excellent instructer is already secured to them, in their farmer.

The person that holds that situation at present is devoted to their interests, and in other respects peculiarly well qualified to advance them in agricultural knowledge. At present, he is not of much use to them. Though always busy, it is in doing what they should do themselves; for they think he ought rather to do their work, than show them how to do it.

Employ him to make farmers of their children, and the end proposed in the treaty, which gives a farmer to the Quapaws, will be attained.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. LUCE,
Neosho Sub-Agency.

Captain WILLIAM ARMSTRONG,
Acting Superintendent W. T.

(32.)

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK AGENCY,

Buffalo, September 30, 1842.

SIR: I have the honor to report to the department the condition of the Indians within the limits of this agency, so far as I have been able to make myself acquainted with it, since the very recent period of my assuming the duties of sub-agent.

In pursuance of instructions from the department, requiring me to protect the Indian lands occupied by the tribes immediately under my supervision from depredations, I have instituted a rigid scrutiny in relation thereto; and, after great exertions, have succeeded in arresting the very extensive depredations which had been in progress, and which threatened to strip the lands of their most valuable timber. This duty has required much the larger portion of my time. The white depredators had become so numerous and emboldened, by their long-continued trespasses, that I found it impossible to check them by the employment of agents for that purpose—little regard being paid to their interference, or the threats and violence of those sought to be arrested preventing them from doing their duty. Consequently, much personal effort has been necessary to accomplish the object indicated.

It has been a matter of great difficulty to restrain the Indians themselves from these spoilations of the forests so recently their property and still in their possession. Prior to the treaty of 1838, they had been in the habit of cutting and selling timber, wood, &c., from their lands; and since that period they have actively persisted in the practice, stimulated and encouraged therein by avaricious and unprincipled whites, who were reaping a harvest of gain by the purchase, at low prices, of the timber, &c., thus obtained.

On undertaking the duties of this office, in January last, I found the Indians in a distracted and deplorable condition, the result of the animosities engendered in the discussion of the treaty of 1838. The chiefs were arrayed in two parties—the one for emigration, or in favor of the treaty, the other opposed. So bitter were the feelings of hostility existing between the individual members of these factions, that they did not meet together in council, and many of them abstained from all personal intercourse with those of the opposing party. By every means in my power I endeavored to heal the lamentable breach thus injuriously dividing this remnant of a once powerful nation, aiming to get them united in their councils, and to re-establish friendly relations between them individually. The amended treaty of May last has been most beneficial in its effects upon the conflicting interests previously prevailing among the Indians. The party earnestly opposed to emigration beyond the Mississippi willingly accept its provisions, not because they are in favor of leaving their present location, but for the reason that they consider them greatly preferable to the treaty of 1838. Immediately consequent upon its adoption was a better state of feeling among the hitherto hostile parties, and harmony has so far been restored that they once more join in the deliberations of the council, and their neighborly intercourse has been again in a great measure renewed.

On receipt of the communication of 23d June last, from the department with an enclosure directed to George Jimeson and two other chiefs of the

Senecas, stating that arrangements would be made for the removal of such as wished to emigrate beyond the Mississippi, those chiefs were immediately put in possession of the letter addressed to them, and thereupon called a council of the nation, which they requested me to attend. I was accordingly present. The council thus convened was attended by only eight or ten chiefs, all from the Buffalo Creek reservation. In consequence of the smallness of the number assembled, the council was adjourned for some ten days, in order to give full time for the other tribes to become notified of the matter in hand. I attended the adjourned council, at which there was a somewhat fuller representation. There seemed to be but five or six chiefs, and those of the Buffalo Creek reservation, who evinced any desire to emigrate, and the council broke up without any thing definite having been accomplished. Subsequently, the chiefs who had been addressed by the department reported to me the names of Indians wishing to emigrate, numbering, with their families, about seventy persons. Knowing that the number thus given was incorrect, there being large families appended to the names of persons who had none whatever, and those of others being much exaggerated, I stated that it would be my duty to accompany such report with an explanation of its character, when the chiefs declined submitting it to the department. Since then, no further report has been made to me on that subject. I am satisfied, however, from the best information I am able to obtain, that the number wishing to move west is very small. There are some few chiefs who are undoubtedly anxious to emigrate, provided a sufficient number of their people could be induced to accompany them, but of which there is no prospect at present. They are those who took an active part in the treaty of 1838.

I have had great difficulty in obtaining a census of the several tribes under my supervision, as required by the department. At the council held in August, for the payment of annuities, I stated the instructions I had received on that subject, but found such strong opposition to the proposed enumeration, that nothing could be done then towards effecting it. It being necessary that some one well acquainted with the Indian language should undertake the task, I employed the Rev. Asher Wright, to proceed to the Cattaraugus and Allegany reservations, for the purpose of taking the census of these tribes. He met with no opposition from those of Allegany; those of Cattaraugus were some of them opposed, but he succeeded in getting them numbered.

The refusal of the Indians on the Buffalo Creek reservation to be enumerated made it necessary to call a council, for further explanations to them of the reasons for taking the census in the manner required. But, after a discussion of the question for a whole day, they could not be prevailed upon to comply with the requirements of the department. I succeeded, however, by assistance of Rev. Mr. Wright and Mr. Pierce, the interpreter, in arriving at their number with probably much exactness.

Accompanied by the interpreter, I then visited the Tonawanda tribe, and found that the people had been instructed by their chiefs not to give in their numbers. I called a council of the chiefs, at which they expressed themselves decidedly opposed to the enumeration, under the idea that it had connexion with the objects of the treaty. All endeavors to satisfy them that the only purpose of the Government was to number them, precisely in the same manner as were their white brethren, proved fruitless, and I was therefore compelled to abandon the undertaking.

It may be well here to observe, that the Tonawandas are strongly opposed to retiring upon the Cattaraugus and Allegany reservations, according to the provisions of the amended treaty. They declare that the lands they now occupy were sold without their consent, or that of a very large majority of the nation, or even an actual majority of the chiefs; and therefore apprehend, that should they go on to those reservations, and make improvements, their lands may be again sold without their consent, if the acts of a minority are allowed to govern; that they cannot rely upon those lands as their future certain home—judging, from the experience of the past, that they have no security for the future. They evidently now contemplate remaining where they are until driven by force from their land, when they expect to be obliged to seek some other country, and now look to Canada as the most preferable within their reach. In addition to this apprehended insecurity, they protest their unwillingness to settle down on the reservations provided for them, along with those chiefs who have been actively instrumental in selling their lands, feeling that they cannot live harmoniously together.

At the recent council of the Buffalo Creek reservation, in relation to taking the census of those Indians, there appeared to be an evident belief that the Government had some covert design in wishing to obtain their number with such unusual particularity. The time at which they are now to entirely surrender their lands corresponding very nearly with that assigned in the former treaty for their removal west of the Mississippi, many of them are somewhat apprehensive that they will not be suffered to go on to the Cattaraugus and Allegany reservations, at the expiration of the two years they are now allowed to remain, but will then be finally compelled to go west. They see no object that the department can have in numbering them in classes, unless it be to then carry them off in detail. They date the commencement of their difficulties from the former numbering of their people by a citizen of Buffalo, actively engaged in urging upon them the treaty of 1838, who stated that he acted under the direction of the Secretary of War. They declare, however, their willingness to submit to the required enumeration, when they are again settled down in a reliable home.

As the time draws near for yielding possession of the Buffalo Creek and Tonawanda reservations, much feeling is manifested among those who will then have to exchange their present farms for new lands, which must be subdued from the forest and rendered susceptible of cultivation at much cost and labor. Many of them have but small improvements, the pay for which will not enable them to clear up sufficient land in a new location for their support; and the numerous poor families who live from day to day upon the sale of wood, bark, berries, baskets, and such other petty articles as they manufacture, are in dread of absolute starvation, when removed where they will have no market for such things, and where scarcely any game is to be found. The Senecas as a people are likewise heavily in debt, owing, as they allege, to not receiving the full amount of their annuities for several years prior to 1840, and the great expense they were put to in opposing the treaty of 1838. The entire annuities paid to them the present year have not enabled them to discharge their debts.

Some of the poorer families on the Buffalo Creek reservation would go immediately to Cattaraugus and Allegany, in order to get a home there as speedily as possible, could they have means for building houses, procuring

teams, necessary implements for clearing and cultivating lands, and likewise the provisions requisite for their subsistence, until such time as they may be able to raise crops sufficient for that purpose.

I will here submit a few remarks with regard to the situation and prospects of those other tribes in the State not so immediately under the protection of the General Government as the Seneca nation.

The *Tuscaroras* are probably in a better condition, in all respects, than any other tribe of the New York Indians. Their lands are in a state of tolerable cultivation, and they have made much more progress in education and the arts of civilized life. A part of them were in favor of emigrating under the treaty of 1838; but at present, so far as I can learn, they have abandoned the idea, intending to remain on the 5,000-acre tract which they hold in fee from the Holland Company.

The *Onondagas* present a very different condition. Their fields are badly cultivated, their lands impoverished, the people miserably clad, and wretchedly deficient in the common comforts of life. As a conclusive indication of the low state in which they are at present, may be mentioned the fact that they have no regular schools or meetings among them. On visiting this tribe, for the payment of their annuity, I found the chiefs gone to Jefferson county, on a hunting expedition, with the exception of three. Their interpreter was gone; and, not finding any one sufficiently conversant with their language to act in his stead, I was unable to obtain a census—the people, too, being unwilling that any thing should be done in the absence of the chiefs. I made arrangements to have the census taken on their return, and forwarded to me by 1st October, leaving the necessary blanks for that purpose. These returns have not yet reached me.

The *Oneidas* are a mere remnant, that tribe having mostly emigrated to Green Bay and Canada. Although in a state of comparative civilization, they are unsettled and restless, without any considerable thrift or industry. They have but 500 acres yet left of their lands, which they design selling as soon as they can, with the view of joining their brethren at the West. On visiting them, to pay their annuity, I found but two chiefs, the others having gone to Canada. They stated their number at about 100 souls, which estimate was corroborated by their white neighbors, who, from their close acquaintance with them, were well qualified to judge correctly of their population. The amount of annuity paid them was based on the number mentioned, and seemed to be perfectly satisfactory. I made like arrangements for obtaining their census, on the return of the absent chiefs, as in the case of the Onondagas. The returns have since been received, and exhibit an aggregate so manifestly exaggerated, that I have not thought it my duty to submit the returns to the department.

To recur, in conclusion, to the Senecas, it may be observed that their condition is an unprosperous and unpromising one, considered in its physical and pecuniary aspects. Nearly all their improved lands are hired and cultivated by whites. The scanty amount of the products they obtain as their share does not suffice to supply their wants; and for additional means they resort to the forests, cutting and selling wood, timber, &c. As a necessary consequence, a large majority of them are without regular employment, living in idleness, until compelled to occasionally labor in getting small quantities of wood, timber, tan bark, &c., to market, for the temporary relief of their pressing and recurring necessities.

Early the present season, I enforced upon the consideration of the chiefs

of the Senecas the injurious effects upon the habits, morals, and happiness of their people, from this neglect to cultivate their own lands, endeavoring to persuade them of the great advantages that would inevitably ensue, should they refuse to longer lease their farms, and undertake themselves the cultivation of their rich and productive soil. But it was difficult to convince them on this subject. They had been so long in the habit of depending on the whites for the management of their lands, and so used to obtaining, without labor, the portion of their products that partially satisfies their necessities, they could not be induced to break up a system that favors their natural repugnance to labor, and assume themselves the toils and responsibilities of agricultural life. Their habits in this respect, therefore, remain without material change.

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By the treaty of 1838, providing for the removal of these Indians to the regions west, then designated for their occupation, there was a large appropriation set apart for that purpose, including the building of houses, purchase of farming and domestic utensils, the necessary subsistence of the emigrants for one year, and the pay of agents to superintend the removal and the improvements to be thereafter made. I cannot close this communication without particularly referring to the necessity which seems to exist for the adoption of the same plan, to a certain extent, in transferring them to the nearer locality now allowed them, and which they almost unanimously prefer. Although the distance of their removal will be comparatively trifling, it must yet be attended with some expense; and, on arriving at their destination, they will be as much in need of aid as if set down on the farther bank of the Mississippi. The improved lands of the Cattaraugus and Allegany reservations are, of course, in the occupancy of the tribes resident there, and will so remain, leaving those removing thither to build houses and clear up their farms from heavy forests, before they can have any ground on which to raise a crop. For this, as elsewhere stated in this report, a great majority of them will not have the means, and, if they had, would not be themselves capable of expending them most advantageously for these objects. The same necessity seems therefore apparent, that some such arrangements be made, in reference to their approaching removal, as were liberally provided in case of their emigration to the more distant West.

The difficulties ever inseparable from the management of Indian tribes in immediate contact with large communities of whites have been very greatly enhanced, in reference to the Senecas, by the peculiar crisis in their affairs produced by the late treaties. The conflicting interests that have been brought to bear upon them have kept their minds in a constant state of excitement, distrust, and apprehension. They have been, on the one hand, influenced against the policy of removal by a class largely interested in their remaining, by reason of the opportunities thus afforded for plundering their forests, and the profitable bargains to be made with the credulous, thriftless natives; while, on the other, they have been harassed by individuals as much interested in getting them off their lands. Equally reckless of the means required for the accomplishment of their selfish ends, the most unscrupulous representations have been made to the Indians, by those thus, for different objects, actively interfering in their affairs, until they have lost all confidence, and know not on whom to rely. They are feelingly alive to their dependent and helpless situation as a people, and look

with mingled solicitude and apprehension to the action of Government, their natural and only protector. They cannot yet understand its broad and beneficial policy, which seeks to alleviate the inevitable evils of their condition, and to elevate them, as fast as their capabilities will admit, into a happier and more useful state of society.

I remain, with great respect, your obedient servant,

S. OSBORN.

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD, Esq.,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

(33.)

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK AGENCY,
Buffalo, October 8, 1842.

SIR: I transmit, herewith, my first annual report of this agency, with accompanying vouchers and abstracts, and also returns of the census of the several tribes, so far as I have been able to obtain the same. The census of the Indians on the Buffalo Creek reservation, stated in the report to have been procured notwithstanding the opposition of that tribe, has caused such alarm and dissatisfaction among these Indians, that, in order to quiet their fears, I have not submitted the returns thus obtained, but merely stated the probable aggregate. The numbering of them in classes is looked upon by them as a preliminary step to their forcible removal, and seemed productive of such very great apprehension and dissatisfaction towards the missionary, (Mr. Wright,) and the interpreter, (Mr. Pierce,) through whose agency they were obtained, that I thought it best to allay the feeling thus excited by promising the Indians the returns should not be given.

I shall, in a few days, enclose to the department reports of the several schools on the reservation, in charge of this agency, as far as they can be obtained, prepared according to the form furnished me. There is great dislike felt by the Indians in regard to any information being furnished the Government respecting their schools, as well as their numbers, which it is difficult to overcome.

These papers would have been returned to the department several days sooner, had I not been confined to my room by severe indisposition. I trust they will be found in conformity to your wishes. Any notification of necessary amendments, in any respect, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

The moneys received by me from Messrs. Grieg and Gibson have not yet been paid over to the Indians. They informed me that they should have a council about the middle of October, at Cattaraugus, which would be in session for two or three weeks, for the transaction of some business of importance to themselves, and did not wish to be convened prior to that time. It will then be paid over.

With great respect, I remain your obedient servant,

S. OSBORN.

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD, Esq.,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

P. S. The above letter should have accompanied the papers and returns transmitted from this office to the department on the 1st instant, but was by accident omitted.

(34.)

FORKS OF THE WABASH, INDIANA,
October 22, 1842.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the War Department, I report the condition of the Miami Indians, under the care of this sub-agency.

The census of the tribe has just been taken, showing that there are 661 souls among them. No improvement is made in the condition of the tribe during the past year. Most of the Indians have formed habits of dissipation and indolence, which nothing but a removal to a point to where ardent spirits cannot be easily obtained will change. Some of the leading chiefs are temperate and intelligent Indians, have lands cultivated, and live in some degree of comfort. Among these is the leading chief, La Fontaine, who has thus far proved himself to be useful to his people, and capable of managing their affairs. A large number of the Indians depend solely on their annuities for subsistence. The vast accumulation of debts contracted by this tribe draws together at the payments a large number of citizens who have credited them, for the purpose of collecting their debts, among whom are intelligent men, having some standing in society, who, I regret to say, take every pains to force this tribe to pay unjust debts, by threatening lawsuits, frequently suing individual Indians, without the shadow of a hope for success at law, if properly investigated.

The Miamies have been frequently urged, during the past year, to avail themselves of the bounty of the Government, providing for their education, by sending some of their boys to school, without success. Several of their young men having returned, after an absence at school, imbued with many of the vices of the degraded white men, without a redeeming quality, has been the cause of their decline. I do trust, on their removal west, that schools will be established amongst them in their own country, that their prejudices in this respect may be removed, and their condition improved.

The subject of their emigration west has not, since the treaty of 1840, been named to them in council. I entertain the hope that they may be prevailed upon to emigrate at an early day. On this event depends, I might say, their existence as a tribe, surrounded as they are at every point by degraded white men, who offer them every facility to procure ardent spirits. Such are their habits, that nearly all the adults have imbibed habits of intemperance.

The farming utensils have been distributed among such of the Indians as cultivate the soil. Their blacksmith is kept constantly employed. The work of the striker is divided at two several points remote from the shop, so as to give each of the Indians an opportunity of getting their work done. Their mill is seldom frequented, the Indians raising little or no grain.

Very respectfully, &c.

ALLEN HAMILTON, *Sub-Agent.*

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD, Esq.,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

(35.)

Extract from report of R. Stuart on schools.

Herewith you will receive the reports of Mr. Ord, sub-agent of Sault Ste. Marie; of Rev. Mr. Santelli, Roman Catholic missionary, and superintendent of schools at Mackinac, Pointe St. Ignace, and Manistee; of the Rev. Mr. Bingham, Baptist missionary, and superintendent of school at Sault Ste. Marie; of the Rev. Mr. Dougherty, Presbyterian missionary, and superintendent of school at Grand Traverse; of the Rev. Mr. Lefevre, Roman Catholic bishop of Detroit; of Rev. Mr. Slater, Baptist missionary, and superintendent of school at Ottowa colony; of Rev. James Selkrig, Episcopal missionary, and superintendent of school at Griswold; of the Rev. Mr. Goodrich, Methodist missionary, and superintendent of schools at Fond du Lac and Sandy Lake; of Rev. Mr. Pierz, Roman Catholic missionary, and superintendent of schools at Arbre Croche and Grand Portage of Lake Superior; and of Joseph Dance, farmer at Grand Traverse, near Mackinac. You will, no doubt, see with pleasure, sir, that all these gentlemen seem greatly encouraged by the support and countenance they receive from the Government, and the very general determination evinced by the Indians to emerge from their past unhappy and degraded condition. I have had the pleasure to see most of these gentlemen this summer, and visited several of the schools, which appear prosperous and promising. It gives me great happiness to be able to bear testimony to the intelligence, zeal, and persevering efforts, of all the missionaries and teachers, so far as I have been able to see or learn.

I am, &c.

ROBERT STUART,
Acting Superintendent Indian Affairs.

(36.)

MACKINAC, *October* 19, 1842.

SIR I have the honor to submit the following, as my annual report of Indian schools in the missions under my charge, for the year 1841–'42.

The school at St. Manistee.—Teachers, Paul and Anthony Matchiging; number of scholars in average attendance, 64; their improvement is satisfactory and encouraging. The scholars are pure Indians.

The school at Pointe St. Ignace.—Teacher, Miss Martha Tanner; number of scholars, 64; improvement not so satisfactory, in consequence of irregularity of attendance, caused by frequent absence of families from home, pursuing their calling as fishermen. The scholars are almost all half-breeds.

The school at Mackinac.—Teacher, M. A. Fisher; number of scholars, 45; many of these are whites and half-breeds. Improvement satisfactory.

Before closing this report, I beg leave to call your attention to the subject alluded to in my letter of 12th November last; and remark that, since that date, the acting bishop of Michigan has arrived at Detroit, and entered upon the discharge of his duties, and has instructed me that I

communications necessary on the subject indicated in my letter, as above, will be made to you through him. The foregoing will therefore explain my silence on the subject.

Very, &c.

ST. SANTELLI.

ROBERT STUART, Esq.

(37.)

Extract from the report of James Ord, sub-agent, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.

Of the condition of the mission in this sub-agency the prospects are favorable and encouraging.

In the school of the Rev. Abel Bingham, the attention and care of the teachers give promise of an increase of pupils. At the quarterly examinations they displayed considerable progress in their different studies.

The mission school at the Little Rapids, about two miles from the village, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Brockway, is on the increase, and great attention is paid to the scholars. The improvements mentioned by Mr. Brockway, in his report, will doubtless contribute much to the utility and prosperity of the school.

The school at Keewaywenon, the Rev. G. W. Brown, teacher, has improved considerably, and the Indians are disposed to favor it.

In the spring, the Rev. Mr. Pierz established a school at the Sault; it had about 40 scholars; in August it was discontinued.

A school at Grand Portage, under Mr. Pierz, was commenced last spring; its condition, I am informed, is improving.

(38.)

MISSION-HOUSE, SAULT STE. MARIE,

August 9, 1842.

SIR: Agreeably to the requisitions of the department, I herewith transmit a tabular report of the school connected with the Baptist mission under my care and superintendency, together with a separate list containing the names of the teachers, the number, names, ages, and sex, of the pupils that have attended school more or less during the year. I have presented them as they stand enrolled on our school list for the several quarters during the year.

I have included in this list the names of those who have been supported the whole or any portion of the past year by the mission, and also those who have only attended school and enjoyed their instruction free on account of their Indian blood. Those who are or have been beneficiaries any part of the year are distinguished by the letter (A) at the right hand of their names. The letter (B) denotes those who have been formerly boarded in the mission, but have been regularly dismissed, and yet have attended the school as day scholars some portion of the time.

In the column showing the advancement in their studies, the letter "S." denotes that the pupils read in spelling lessons, that of "R." in reading lessons, "W." writing, "G." geography, "Eng. G." English grammar, and "Ar." arithmetic. The one who is reported in philosophy has studied all the other branches, and some of them at the same time.

One of my own children (who is not included in the report) has been studying philosophy, and one United States history.

I have also given a brief schedule of the mission property, and its valuation.

A well-regulated school has been taught through the year, with only a vacation of one week at the end of each quarter.

As has been shown in the tabular report and list, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, English grammar, and philosophy, have been taught in this school; and some have made a good progress in the branches they have studied, while others have felt less interest, and consequently been less successful in the acquisition of knowledge. Most of those reported in reading (with the exception of those in easy lessons) read decently in the Bible or any other book. Most of those who have studied arithmetic are somewhat acquainted with the ground rules, and some have gone half way through Adams's arithmetic. Those who have been studying grammar and geography have been through, and reviewed; and so have those who have been studying philosophy.

The Indians, who spend most of their time in the interior, send their children to the school when they come down in the summer; but some of them forget the whole, and others a part, of what they have learned, when they return again; but some who were gone nine months or more did not forget the whole last winter, and consequently have advanced more while here this season. Should they remain here, on their return from Manedowaning, as long as they did before they went down, and send their children as steadily, they would most of them get so far ahead that they would not lose it during their absence in the winter. Our school is open for all, and those who are not entitled to free instruction can enjoy the benefit of it by paying two dollars per quarter, and finding their own books. None are denied the privilege of sending, if they are honest, and pay what they can. We have given more than a year's instruction to a poor widow, who had children, and was not able to pay for their tuition.

In my labors as a missionary, I have felt it to be one important part of my duty to disseminate temperance principles as extensively and effectually as possible; and I have, since the 1st day of November last, obtained sixty Indian signatures to the temperance pledge—a pledge of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquor. And I can truly say it afforded me great satisfaction to witness the general firmness of those who had signed the pledge, when they came in contact with the temptations of this place.

I have the happiness of reporting that most of the Indians with whom I have labored the past year have signed the pledge. Some have done it on trial for one and some for two years; but about one-half have signed it without limitation.

I here take the liberty to say that it afforded me a very high degree of satisfaction to witness the firm, and, in my opinion, very judicious ground that the Hon. Secretary of War took in issuing his circular in relation to licensing Indian traders. And I fully believe it will effect more for the real benefit of the Indians than all that has ever been done before. I sin-

cerely hope it will meet with a hearty and friendly response from all Indian agents and superintendents of Indian affairs, and that they will cheerfully and faithfully co-operate with him in the great work. He may rest assured that missionaries in general will do all they can to strengthen his hands in it.

Our Indians continue to cultivate their gardens, and some have enlarged them somewhat the past season. There appears to be a growing impression on their minds of the importance of this branch of industry. A few under my influence are industrious, at all suitable seasons for it, in barreling fish, which they sell to the merchants, to aid in supplying them with clothing and other necessaries; and others engage in it only in the autumn. Could we succeed in effectually removing the great bane of men from them, they would ere long become quite a civilized, industrious, and happy people.

With, &c.

A. BINGHAM.

JAMES ORD, Esq.,
Sub-Agent Indian Department.

(39.)

Annual report showing the state of the school and mission at Grand Traverse Bay, under the superintendency of the Presbyterian board of foreign missions.

SCHOOL.—It will be seen by this report that there are 57 full-blood Indian children that have attended the school more or less regularly during the year. I have not included in the list some young men who occasionally have attended. I cannot, with any good degree of accuracy, distinguish between the Ottowa and Chippewa children, as they are very much mixed by marriage.

The improvement of the children is slow, owing to irregular attendance. Those who have been regular have made gratifying improvement. From the accompanying list it will be seen that several read in the Testament. As number are acquainted with figures, so as to read their value as far as five places. Some, also, are beginning to write, but have made only small progress as yet.

Besides the regular school, I have a class of adults of 30, who meet to learn to read the hymns translated by P. Jones into the Indian.

It is with unmingled pleasure I record, on a review of the past year, the change which is manifest at this station. Instead of the scenes of riot and intemperance of former times, all has been orderly and quiet. The influence of the farmer, Mr. Dance, in his department, has been a good one, and he has thrown all his influence with us, for the moral improvement of the people.

According to your suggestion, we proposed to the chiefs and their men the formation of a temperance society. After they had talked the matter over in a council of their own, we held a public meeting, and explained what they were requested to do, and stated the advantage they would derive by abandoning the use of intoxicating drinks. Before asking them to

sign the pledge, I stated that it was perfectly voluntary on their part to sign, or not; but we did not wish any to give their names but such as were determined to keep their pledge. At that and subsequent meetings seventy-six names were put on the list, besides fourteen belonging to the mission and department families.

A much larger number than we expected requested to have their names put down, among which were some in whom we had little confidence; but we could not well refuse to take their names. We have not been surprised, while we greatly regret, to hear that some have violated their pledge. The number, so far as I have ascertained, is small. During their visit to Canada, they were beset on all sides with temptation, and some yielded. There has been a fixed purpose on the part of some to entice those who have signed the pledge to drink. But it is the testimony of those at Mackinac, that most were perfectly sober, and behaved remarkably well while there.

The most marked evidence of improvement, and the surest pledge of advance, we find in the increasing attention given to the truths of the gospel. A large number have given their names, as being determined to abandon their old superstition, which encourages debasing indulgences, and to receive the religion of the Saviour, which requires purity of heart and life. Among these is Ah-go-sa, one of the chiefs, who deserves great commendation for his uniform regard for the counsel of their agent and our Government, and for the noble example to his men, as an encouragement to their improvement. There is but one testimony here respecting him, viz: that he deserves to rank first.

They have been anxious to have a larger building for meeting, and have offered to do all they could towards erecting one. We purpose commencing a small church this fall. The health of the mission families has been interrupted this year. The teacher, Mr. Bradley, was unable to attend to his duties for a time. The general health is much improved. My own health is not as good this summer as usual.

Your obedient servant,

P. DOUGHERTY.

ROBERT STUART, Esq.,
Acting Superintendent Indian Affairs.

(40.)

Report showing the state of the schools and missions under the superintendence of Peter Paul Lefevre.

DEAR SIR: This present year, being only the beginning of my superintendence of the Indian missions within this diocese, and owing to the many and unavoidable avocations in the ministry, this report is deficient in many places, as may be seen by the blanks; which will, however, I hope, be correctly stated in the report of the pastor of each respective station. Particularly solicitous for the welfare of the Indians intrusted to my care, I sent, in the fore part of the last spring, the zealous and indefatigable Mr. Pierz, to the other side of Lake Superior, near Fort Williams, to commence a new mission among the Chippewa nation. This reverend clergyman has there already commenced the necessary buildings, is success-

fully training these Indians to agricultural industry, and has already converted a great number of them to the Catholic faith. In the latter part of last spring, and during this summer, I have visited Mackinac, Green Bay, Little Chute, Pointe St. Ignace, La Croix, Middletown, Arbre Croche, and Grand River.

I was much gratified to find these missions in a very flourishing condition, and to see these good Indians become docile, religions, good-mannered, and industrious, through the indefatigable zeal and example of their respective pastors. One great hinderance, however, to their spiritual and temporal welfare, I found among them, viz: the use of ardent spirits, which some miserable white people are always ready to sell to those Indians, in despite of all laws. But this evil, I state with pleasure, I have partly removed, by establishing the temperance society in these missions. With the aid of their respected pastors, I urged it on, according to the maxims of the gospel, and had the soul-moving pleasure of administering the temperance pledge to upwards of 600 of these Catholic Indians, who, after the example of their chiefs, came before the altar, and there, on their knees, publicly promised to abstain, with the assistance of God, from all intoxicating drinks, and to discountenance in others the cause and practice of intemperance.

I have the honor, &c.

PETER PAUL LEFEVRE.

ROBERT STUART, Esq.,
Acting Superintendent Indian Affairs.

(41.)

OTTOWA COLONY, *September* 2, 1842.

SIR: Yours of the 18th ultimo has been received and communicated to the Indians. The natives, with their teachers and patrons, will cherish a sense of gratitude to you and the Indian department, for the recent important regulation in the future payment of the Indian annuities.

The following will show the state of the school at this colony, for the year ending August 30, 1842. This station is known under the name of Ottowa Colony, and is situated within the State of Michigan. * * *

This colony is planted in the midst of a dense white population, whose employments are principlally agricultural. The soil is fertile, and climate salubrious. The location possesses advantages peculiarly adapted to the wants of the Indians. The purchase is almost surrounded by lakes, which afford various kinds of fish. The land, being oak openings, affords sufficient timber for fencing, building, and firewood, whilst it requires but little labor to prepare the ground for the plough. The population of this colony is 106.

These Indians have not hitherto raised their supply of pork, and therefore many of the settlement left in the winter to hunt, and thereby supply themselves with food and clothing; others sold their products from their farms to obtain them. On their return, after sugar making, they united in labor, built some new houses, completed and repaired others. Their horses generally were used in preparing their fields for the seed, and furrowing

for hoeing, and they now have the prospect of an abundant harvest. Some will sow wheat this fall. The school-house and chapel were not completed until the 1st of May last, owing to the failure of the contractor; consequently, our school has been in progress but eleven weeks, during the past season. The reception of neighboring white children in school gave interest to the natives, and served to improve their manners and increase their knowledge of the English language. I am still under the impression that our plan is imperfect: there seems to be the want of method which shall exert a more salutary influence over the children, and thereby more effectually teach them to live and act like civilized persons. Their guardians and parents do not control or observe with scrutiny their talk and actions, neither do they teach them the importance and value of improving their time, or the advantages of economy and industry in domestic life. I have had the impression, that if a small number of the female pupils could be admitted in a family capacity, they might be taught to spin and weave, and the various branches of domestic work, and thus prepare themselves to manage a family, and discover to their countrywomen the advantages of civilized life. Had funds been provided, I should have adopted some plan like the above. From the commencement of the settlement here, we have anticipated the time when it would be prudent to invite the less-favored part of their countrymen to participate with these in the advantages of the colony. As the prejudices of the whites have subsided, we concluded the time had arrived when we might with safety increase our number. Early last spring, in company with the chief and others, I visited the Flat River band, and communicated to them your advice, that they remove to one of the three stations in this vicinity. I offered to the band a tract of land gratuitously, which cost upwards of $1,200, the use of which as long as they and their posterity should remain on it, and solicited them to remove. One said, if he could dispose of his property he would remove; another more influential chief appeared averse to removing, being influenced by white persons, who are actuated by sinister motives. Their numbers, at this and other villages, are rapidly decreasing, owing to their habits of intemperance and exposure. They are a great annoyance to the white population. Their wretched and deplorable situation demands the attention of the Government, and the sympathies and benevolent action of the philanthropist. I visited the separate bark huts, and found many of the inmates suffering under bodily diseases—no physician but a conjurer, no friend to administer to their wants but a drunken companion, with no one to impart the blessings of the gospel. I was informed by a white resident in that neighborhood, and afterwards by an Indian trader, that the Indians were more wretched, if possible, up the river, near the mouth of the Maple. Out of a small population, 11 adults had died from intoxication since the last payment at the Rapids. It may be asked, what remedy can be applied? Some here recommend the appointment of a sub-agent, to overlook their concerns and regulate difficulties. I think the effect would be to show the Indians the weakness of Government to protect them, and result in a decrease of confidence; for of what avail could the effort of one man be among a population scattered over a distance of 100 miles, divided into small bands, among which may be witnessed almost daily the infraction of the law—namely, the vending of ardent spirits? The only remedy within the power of Government is to withhold annuities, and thereby constrain them to re-

move within the limits of those societies which are patronised by Government.

Very, &c.

L. SLATER, *Teacher.*

ROBERT STUART, Esq.,
Acting Superintendent Indian Affairs.

(42.)

Michigan

Report showing the state of the school at Griswold, Missouri.

* * * * Eight of the pupils attend school very regularly; in general, their attendance has been irregular. Those who are old enough to hunt and labor are often taken out of school, and permitted to leave on slight pretences. But we are improving in this respect; and I am happy to state that there has been a gradual improvement in industry, morality, and religion. I consider the prosperity of the mission depends altogether on the sobriety of the Indians. If they cannot be persuaded to abstain from the use of intoxicating drinks, it would be better for them to be removed where the means of intemperance cannot be obtained. There has been but few cases of intemperance for the past six months. The chiefs are more awake to the importance of civilization and religion than heretofore. We stand in need of a barn, to stow the crops; and if the Government would make an appropriation for a small church, it would have a powerful tendency to encourage them to good works, and raise them from their degradation. The preaching of the gospel has had a powerful effect upon them thus far, and we think it the most safe plan to lead the poor red man to civilization, to his God, and to rest beyond the grave.

I have kept a regular account of the expenses of this mission, noting all the items in a book kept for that purpose, and have sent my accounts regularly to the bishop, together with a statement of the progress of the mission. This book is open to the inspection of the agent, whenever he sees fit to call. My reports would have been sent to the agent, if I had been requested to do so by the bishop; but I supposed it to be his prerogative, as I received my appointment from him; but he would doubtless conform to any request made by the agent on this head.

Yours, &c.

JAS. SELKRIG.

ROBERT STUART,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

(43.)

DEAR SIR: I take this method to present you with a statement of our missions and schools among the Chippewas.

1st. At Fond du Lac, one school, 53 scholars, with a missionary and interpreter. The school to be usually taught by the missionary; a portion of time by the interpreter. The teacher of last year, now just closed, considers the prospects of the school and mission in a prosperous condition.

2d. At Sandy Lake we have one school, 52 scholars, with two missionaries, who alternately teach the school. The missionaries feel encouraged to prosecute the work, and the band appear very friendly to the enterprise.

Yours, very respectfully,

JAS. R. GOODRICH,
Superintendent Indian Missions.

ROBERT STUART, Esq.,
Acting Superintendent Indian Affairs.

(44.)

Report showing the state of the missions and mission schools at the Little Rapids, (near Sault Ste. Marie,) and at Kewawenon, under the superintendence of Rev. W. H. Brockway, July 23, 1842.

LITTLE RAPIDS.

* * * Of the number mentioned above, fifteen have been boarded and clothed at the expense of the mission; three of these have left. There are now but twelve who are boarded and clothed at the expense of the mission. The mission premises have been much enlarged and improved, having at least one hundred acres enclosed, and most of it cultivated. We plant and sow whatever the country will produce, and our crops bid fair for a good harvest. There are a yoke of oxen, three cows, and one heifer, with the necessary farming utensils, belonging to the mission. Spelling, reading, writing, grammar, geography, and arithmetic, have all been taught, to suit the capacities of the different pupils, as well as agriculture and housekeeping.

KEWAWENON.

At this station there are a yoke of oxen, one cow, and one calf, belonging to the mission; and the same branches have been taught in school as at Little Rapids.

Our religious meetings have been unusually well attended, at both places, during the past year; and though we have had some trials to pass through, arising from various causes, especially that nefarious and diabolical business—the whiskey trade—yet it is but just to say that, during the present summer, the Indians have exceeded our best expectations, considering the numerous temptations to which they have been exposed; and, every thing considered, we think our prospects were never more flattering than they are at this time for usefulness among them.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. H. BROCKWAY,
Superintendent.

JAMES ORD, Esq.,
Indian Sub-Agent.

(45.)

Extracts from report of D. Lowry, sub-agent for the Winnebago Indians, September 30, 1842.

The situation of the school and farm is fully set forth in reports herewith enclosed, which render further statements from me unnecessary. I will only add, that to seek after dark and savage minds, and elevate them to that point of improvement already attained by many of the Winnebago children, requires a degree of affectionate diligence and untiring effort, on the part of teachers, which none are able to appreciate who have not been personally engaged in this great work.

I have more than once urged the necessity of adopting the plan, in every Indian school, of teaching children the English language. I am satisfied, by nine years' observation, of the practicability of this plan; and its superior advantages must be obvious to every reflecting mind. The Indians are and must remain our neighbors, and, if educated at all, should be taught to speak, read, and write, in our language; otherwise, an education can be of but little service in their intercourse with the whites. Moreover, it can never be supposed that our books will be translated into the vernacular dialect of every Indian tribe; of course, unless taught in our language, they can never have access to our resources of knowledge. Another advantage attending this course of instruction would be the breaking down of those petty distinctions between tribes, which, it is obvious, must give way before the Indians can fully unite as one people under the same written laws, or become citizens with the whites, subject to the laws of our country.

(46.)

WINNEBAGO SCHOOL, TURKEY RIVER,
August 30, 1842.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I herewith submit the following report of the condition and progress of the Winnebago school for the past year. I entered upon the duties of teacher about the middle of August, 1841. Since that time, more than one hundred different scholars have received instruction at the school. Of this number, four have been removed by death, some have left the station, and many others attended irregularly; so that the number that can be said to derive any real benefit from the advantages of the institution is eighty-five. These are divided into five classes, according to their advancement in knowledge. The first class consists of eight pupils—boys 5, girls 3. They have attended to reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, geography, astronomy, and the construction of sentences. They have made very good proficiency in reading, spelling, and writing—(see specimens of writing, No. 1, enclosed herewith.) Five are ciphering in the rule of interest; the other three in fractions. They have recited through and reviewed Olney's Geography, and a small system of astronomy. This class has also attended to an exercise of writing sentences of their own composition for a few months past.

The second class consists of 12 pupils—boys 8, girls 4. This class has

attended to reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, and geography. They read intelligibly in Worcester's Third Reader, spell words in the same correctly, and write tolerably well—(see specimens of writing, No. 2, enclosed herewith;) have finished Parley's Geography and Mental Arithmetic, and are now making good progress in the larger geography and arithmetic, with the use of the slate. The boys of this and the first class have practised declaiming for the last half year.

The third class consists of 16 pupils—boys 6, girls 10. They are attending to reading, spelling, writing, Parley's Geography and Mental Arithmetic, in all of which they are making considerable progress.

The fourth class consists of 31 pupils—boys 18, girls 13. This class are reading and spelling in words of two and three syllables.

The fifth class consists of 18 pupils—boys 9, girls 9. Most of this class have commenced reading in words of one syllable; the remainder are in the alphabet.

Vocal music has been taught in this school, during the year past, with very good success. A great part of the scholars have learned a large number of tunes, which they sing with much accuracy and delight.

The boys who are old enough have been called out to labor upon the farm connected with the establishment, for one and sometimes two hours in a day, during the season when there was suitable work to be done. They always go cheerfully, and return to their books again with a better relish.

The girls have also been employed, during school hours, in the sewing room, which time they have diligently improved, as the following statement from Mrs. Thomas, who has charge of that department, will show:

List of articles of clothing made in school, from the 1st day of May to 1st August, 1842.

Number of	shirts	65
"	pantaloons	55
"	gowns	60
"	coats	8
"	aprons	8
"	bed sacks	2
"	corn bags	21
	Total	219

Their actual attainments in the knowledge of the several branches must, of course, fall short of the advancement they make in books. This is the case, to some extent, in all schools, but more particularly so in a school where children are taught in a foreign tongue. And, notwithstanding it has been the constant aim of the teachers to convey ideas to the mind of their pupils, it is probable that a great portion of their knowledge consists in mere words, without any distinct idea of their meaning or application.

One of the greatest obstacles to the advancement of Indian scholars is the irregularity with which they attend school. But taking this, and many other disadvantages not common to schools among civilized people, into consideration, I believe, from the cheerfulness which pervades the countenances of our pupils while in school, and their deportment generally, that,

with proper and well-directed effort for the diffusion of knowledge among them, they may become an enlightened and happy people.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

J. W. HANCOCK.

Rev. D. LOWRY,
United States Indian Agent.

(47.)

Extract from the report of D. P. Bushnell, sub-agent at La Pointe.

Herewith, accompanying, are reports from the different schools among the Chippewas. I refer you to the report of the Rev. S. Hall, (5,) for the condition of his school at this place, which appears highly prosperous and flourishing. During the past year, a female school has been added, and the pupils generally appear to have made very commendable progress. Great inducements have been held out to the Indians to send their children to school, many of the females having been well and comfortably clad for that purpose by the society; but there is so little interest manifested in the subject of schools, their habits are so unsettled, and so little parental control is exercised by the Indians over their children, that the attendance is irregular, and they are not benefited by it to the extent which is desirable, though even partial success here is a strong inducement to persevering efforts. These facts will explain why so small a proportion of the school is composed of children of pure Indian blood. The withdrawal of the Indians from Pokegamo, it is feared, will force the society to abandon that station, and their buidings and improvements, which have been made at considerable expense. The report of Mr. Ely, the teacher of that station, who with his family has followed the Indians in their migrations, and kept up a course of instruction among them, will exhibit the present condition and prospects of his school, (6.) The Methodist Episcopal society have in contemplation to establish boarding schools at Sandy Lake and Fond du Lac, upon the manual labor plan. Reports from the teachers at those stations (7 and 8) are herewith transmitted. Their schools appear to be in a somewhat depressed condition at present, for want of funds. The Rev. Messrs. Johnson and Copeway are both native Chippewas, and have been educated by the society, to serve as missionaries among their people; and they appear to be actuated by a sincere desire to improve their condition, and, from their intimate knowledge of the character, habits, language, &c., of the Indians, they are qualified in an eminent degree to, and I have no doubt will, render them very essential service. I ask leave respectfully to recommend the allowance to their schools of such aid as can be spared from the civilization fund, and I am convinced no portion of it can be better employed. The Indians will be made to understand from whence the aid comes, and that it is for their benefit, and it will redound much to the credit of their great father.

(48.)

Extract from the report of the Rev. S. Hall.

LA POINTE, *August* 15, 1842.

A school has been kept for Indian children at this station, and at its expense, from its commencement in 1831. For two years previous to last September, it was composed principally of boys. At that time a second school was opened by us for girls. These schools have been regularly taught during the year, except that the female school was suspended for a number of weeks in the spring, on account of sickness in the mission family.

It will be seen from the list of the pupils in the schools, which accompanies this, that they embrace children both of pure Indian and of mixed blood. The schools are open to all who choose to avail themselves of their benefit, and no charge is made for instruction. They are not, however, *boarding schools.* No scholars are boarded at the expense of the mission.

Some of the more advanced scholars in the female school have been taught by us in previous schools, and one or two who have recently come to reside here, and have entered the school, are classed among the more advanced scholars. Most of the girls have not been long in school, and are yet in the first rudiments of an education.

The boys' school was moved to a more central part of the village last spring, since which time the number of the pupils has much increased. This will account for so many having recently entered the school. The pupils are taught both in their native tongue and the English language. There is much irregularity in the attendance of the pupils, owing to the mode of subsistence among the Indians, their migratory habits, instability of character, and the little interest they take in the education of their children and in improvement generally. Through this cause, the improvement of the pupils has been less rapid than otherwise it would have been; those who attend most regularly have made very commendable progress.

The property belonging to the station, including buildings, stock, and tools, is probably worth from $1,500 to $1,800. This property has been paid for out of the funds of the American board. A list of the names of the teachers and pupils accompanies this report.

SHERMON HALL,
Sup't of the Mission Station at La Pointe.

(49.)

Extract from the report of E. F. Ely.

LA POINTE, *August* 6, 1842.

During the past fall and winter, the Indians who were settled at Pokegamo have followed the hunt, fearing to return to their houses. They would have suffered much from hunger, but for a surplus of provisions realized from their gardens in 1840, which they left in the care of the mission. A teacher accompanied them on their hunts. In April they embarked for Lake Superior, accompanied by a teacher and family; they planted small gardens at the head of the lake, and supported themselves by fishing.

Here they are waiting with much solicitude, hoping that it may be safe, before long, for them to return to their houses and fields. The number of scholars above stated is the present actual number. Were it safe for the Indians to remain at Pokegamo, the number would not be less than reported last year. They are about leaving for the Rice Lakes, in the vicinity of Sandy Lake; and I shall not be able to follow them, in consequence of my family, but, as soon as they shall return, hope to join them.

EDMUND F. ELY.

(50.)

Extract from the report of John Johnson, of Sandy Lake station.

SANDY LAKE *August* 1, 1842.

This mission has been progressing only one year and six months; great improvement has been made among the Indians, and many children are now able to spell four or five syllables, and are advancing in figures. The Indians themselves are very desirous to become civilized, and settle down and cultivate the ground. Most of the families have planted a few potatoes and corn, &c. The chiefs and principal men at this place have talked a great deal about building houses for themselves.

The Indians now see the necessity of having some regulations among them, whereby to be governed; and I believe, if laws or some regulation be set forth, it would be a great means of preventing them from destroying other men's property, &c.

The head trader of this place has been very kind, indeed, to the missionaries—so much so that he has given ten dollars in support of the mission, and to be continued; and his wife has done all she can in informing the Indian women in civilization, &c. I hope he and she will have their reward in heaven for their kindness bestowed upon the poor missionaries. The present prospect of doing good among this band is cheering, and I hope ere long will be seen the Indians embracing civilization and Christianity.

JOHN JOHNSON.

(51.)

Extract from the report of Rev. George Copway, of the Fond du Lac mission school.

FOND DU LAC, *August* 1, 1842.

1st. This school was first organized by me on the 23d of October, in 1841, and was kept by Mr. Simpson, as shown, and Mrs. Copway, till March, 1842, when Mr. Simpson left the school. I kept up the school, and Mrs. Copway has taught the female part of the school, whenever she was able, since then.

2d. As it would be very difficult for me to write or ascertain when they come into school, and, when they leave for a while, the time they leave and the time they come, I am not able now to say, as the form of the report did not reach us until recently.

3d. The ages of the Indian boys and girls, and even the half-blood Chippewas, as they do not in general know their ages, especially the Indians, (not one out of a hundred know their ages,) I will have to judge of by appearance.

4th. I have had in my family as many as I could conveniently accommodate, on account of room, board, and clothing.

5th. The Indians, knowing the way in which their children could be taught soonest, have applied to the superintendent of our mission at this place for a boarding school, where we might keep the Indian children in manual labor, in which case we soon would be able to accommodate more. But this we are unable to do, on account of the funds of the society being low.

All which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE COPWAY.

(52.)

Extract from Governor Chambers's report.

The school established for their (the Winnebagoes) use seems, from the reports of Mr. Lowry and the teachers, to be well attended, and more successful than from the habits and character of the adults of the tribe could have been reasonably expected. The education imparted to the rising generation of these may become of great value to them, if they can be removed beyond the destructive influence of intoxicating drinks, and induced to resort to manual labor as their principal reliance for support; but the results of many experiments render the benefit of educating their children, while the tribes retain their wandering and dissolute habits, very questionable. In the progress of the education they receive when removed from their families, they forget the habits of their people, and are estranged from their connexions and early associations, and, on returning to them, find no sympathy with their newly-acquired habits, and no respect for their superior acquirements. They have lost the hunter character and the habits of their tribes, and have acquired nothing in lieu of them which they can render available in a renewed association with their wild brothers; and if they are educated among their people, but few instances occur of their hesitating to choose the life which prevails among them, to the total neglect and ultimate abandonment of their literary acquirements. The first step towards the civilization of a savage people is to teach them the value and importance of individual property and interest, the comforts of an established and fixed home, and to depend upon the products of manual labor, rather than on the chase, for subsistence. This accomplished, there would be no difficulty in inculcating the importance of mental culture, or in diffusing its benefits through the entire mass. This opinion seems to me to be sustained by the progress of some of the Southwestern ribes—first in agriculture, and then in general education.

(53.)

CAMP COLDWATER, *September* 14, 1842.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of June 30, containing a form for a report of our school at Lac qui Parle, was still in the hands of Mr. Sibley when I arrived in this neighborhood. I immediately wrote to my associates at Lac qui Parle, for such information as you requested and I was unprepared to give; but no opportunity of forwarding my letter occurred in time to get an answer, up to the present time. I hope this will be deemed a sufficient apology for not giving a full list of the names of the scholars, and some other deficiencies in relation to such matters as it has not been customary to mention in reports heretofore.

Enclosed you have a tabular view, (such as you requested,) so far as I am now capable of making it correctly. The ages, of course, I have to guess at, as very few Dakotas know their own ages or those of their children. I will now proceed to make a few further remarks respecting the school, and then a few respecting other matters that I suppose may be interesting to you or the department.

The Lac qui Parle mission school is not a boarding school. We have never had command of sufficient funds to sustain a boarding school; nor, if our funds were more ample, do we believe that a boarding school would be an economical mode of expending them, in the present condition of the Dakotas. They learn to read, and the males to write, their own language with less application than the children in the States learn to read and write English; but many of them attend very irregularly, and, caring little or nothing about learning, make but little progress. Others attend regularly, and make good progress for a time, and are then withdrawn till they forget all they have learned. As they have never been governed by their parents, they cannot be kept in school so long at a time, nor can one teacher advantageously attend to so many of them as of whites. In consequence of donations of clothing which we received last year to distribute among them, many were enabled to attend school, who otherwise could not have done so, and the average attendance, last autumn and winter, was much greater than ever before; and more progress was made in learning, but not quite in proportion to the increased attendance. Since March, the whole population has been too much scattered to admit of our having any regular school. This dispersion is owing to a great scarcity, or, rather, the destitution of food in the neighborhood.

Efforts are made, with encouraging success, to teach all who can read to sing hymns to English airs. As they are fond of music, this seems likely to be a powerful means of eradicating their savage natures.

All the females over eight years of age, who attend regularly for any length of time, are instructed in the use of the needle, in which they seem to take more interest than in any thing else we have attempted to teach them. Many of them have also been taught to spin, and a few to weave. They evince good capacities for learning to perform these operations, but hitherto have manifested much less interest in them than seems to us desirable.

The hinderances in the way of civilizing the Sioux are chiefly two. The first arises from their religion, which does not allow a man, till he begins to decline with age, to labor in cultivating the earth, or such other work as is usually performed by white men. The man who will do such

work is looked on and treated like the Hindoo who violates caste. This must be overcome by the labors of the missionary, chiefly by preaching the gospel and by schools.

The second difficulty arises from the want of Government, and consequent utter insecurity of property. A people cannot be civilized without industry, and no people will be industrious without the lash of the taskmaster, or the hope that themselves or their children will enjoy the fruit of their labor. The poor Dakota has nothing on which to hang such a hope. He cannot keep a good horse; for, if he declines giving it to any one who may take a fancy to it, it will probably be shot. If he gets a good gun, he must deface it in order to keep it. Not long after the commencement of the mission at Lac qui Parle, we took some pigs to that place, and gave some to the Indians. They increased rapidly for a time, and were highly valued, and we were encouraged to hope they would become common among the Dakotas there; but it was found that those who fed them so seldom ate of the pork that they became discouraged, and the stock has become extinct. They are very fond of potatoes, pumpkins, and melons; but if they plant such things, unless it be in some out-of-the-way place, where they may grow undiscovered, the produce is stolen before half grown. The suffering, both bodily and mental, occasioned by this state of things is very great; yet the chiefs never think of inflicting punishment on persons detected in stealing or destroying property, or even on a murderer. How far the United States Government can and ought to interfere to put a stop to this state of things, is a question worthy of serious consideration. A Government which would give to each individual tolerable security of enjoying the fruit of his labor would be worth more to the Sioux than millions of dollars, and would be very useful in preserving peace on the frontiers; for while an Indian may with impunity steal or destroy the property of an Indian, it will be very hard to teach him to respect that of a white man when it comes in his way. Within a year, eight or ten head of cattle, belonging to the mission, have been destroyed by the Indians—principally by stragglers from other villages. It is believed that those who plant at Lac qui Parle were never more favorably disposed towards the mission than at present.

As we believe the civilization of the Sioux depends on their being converted to Christianity, and as the latter is the grand aim of the mission, it is proper to note our success in this.

We have, since the commencement of the mission, received to the communion of the church forty-eight of the natives, most of whom give, as we think, evidence of piety. Nearly one hundred children have been baptized. We have translated and prepared for the press the book of Genesis, part of the Psalms, and the greater part of the New Testament; and Mr. Riggs is now in the States, for the purpose of getting these and some elementary books printed. After his return, we hope to have schools taught by native teachers at the villages at Lac Traverse and Big Stone Lake, containing about 1,000 souls.

One of our converts, who before his conversion was as averse to such labor as any man in the nation, last winter chopped and put up for th trader 30 cords of wood and upwards, made rails, and surrounded with a good fence two acres of ground which he planted himself, though he had never planted before, and though his wife and her relations did all in

their power to hinder and discourage him. Several others have done more of such labor the past year than ever before.

In behalf of the mission.

Respectfully, yours,

THO. S. WILLIAMSON.

Colonel AMOS J. BRUCE.

(54.)

Extract from the report of D. D. Mitchell, superintendent of Indian affairs.

The important subject of education is beginning to attract the attention of several of the tribes. The plan of a manual labor school, which has on several occasions been suggested for their consideration, seems to meet their hearty approbation. There being little or no game to employ them in the chase, they think even the middle-aged men and women would turn their attention to some mechanic arts, rather than waste their time in idleness. Could such a system of education be established upon a proper plan, and the Indians be brought to take an interest in it, but little more would be required to make them a civilized and prosperous people.

(55.)

INDIAN MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL, *August* 15, 1842.

DEAR SIR: In obedience to your call, I herewith present to you our annual report of the Indian manual labor school. I have endeavored not only to report on all the matters embraced in your instructions, but also every thing else connected with our operations that I had any reason to believe would be interesting to our Government, which we are happy to know takes a deep interest in the melioration of the condition of the sighing sons of the woods.

At the commencement of our school year, (October 1, 1841,) we were $3,000 in debt. The appropriation of the missionary society last fall was made in view of our receiving aid from the Government of the United States, in compliance with former stipulations; which aid we have not received this year, I presume because we have not asked for it.

I have not yet posted up my books, so as to know certainly how our accounts stand; but the institution will be largely in arrears with various persons who have claims on its funds.

We respectfully suggest to the Government, whose child in part this institution is, to aid us in this trying hour, and not let the brightening prospects of this establishment, which promises to do so much for the unfortunate Indian race, be blasted, for want of a little timely encouragement.

Our missionary treasury is greatly in debt; but still, the board will do all they can. But we do most confidently look to the civilization fund, and to the Delaware and Kanzas school funds, for relief, in our present straitened circumstances.

Respectfully, &c.

J. C. BERRYMAN,

Superintendent Indian Manual Labor School.

Major R. W. CUMMINS.

REPORT.

From experiments already made, we are fully satisfied that there is no essential difference between white and red children; the difference is all in circumstances.

There are difficulties, however, very great difficulties, to be surmounted, in the education of Indian youth. The ignorance and prejudice, instability and apathy, of the parents, and all the little whims that can be imagined, as being indulged in by so degraded a people, combine to hinder us, and retard their own advancement in civilization. And one of the greatest hinderances to the success of our efforts to impart instruction to the children we collect here, is the difficulty of keeping them a sufficient length of time to mature any thing we undertake to teach them, especially if they are considerably advanced in age when they commence. We have found that the labors bestowed upon those children taken in after they have reached the age of ten or twelve years have, in most cases, been lost; whereas those taken in between the ages of six and ten have, in a majority of cases, done well. This is chiefly owing to the older ones having formed habits of idleness, so that they will not bear the confinement and discipline of school. Another thing in favor of receiving these children at an early age is, that they acquire our language more readily, and speak it more correctly. They also more easily adopt our manners and habits of thinking.

Our method of instruction in literature is such as is generally practised in the best primary schools in the United States. We teach in books six hours each day, except Saturdays and Sundays. On Saturday, we teach three hours only; and on Sunday, the school is conducted on the plan of an ordinary Sabbath school.

The boys not employed in the shops usually work on the farm, in the garden, getting fire wood, or something of that kind of labor, five hours each day. They are at all times under the care and management of their teachers. The whole school retire to bed, as a general regulation, at eight o'clock, P. M., and rise at the ringing of the large bell, at four o'clock, A. M. We have three meals a day, and the whole school, and all immediately connected with it, eat at the same time, at two long tables, that will accommodate near two hundred persons. The children are boarded, clothed, lodged, and taught, free of any cost to their parents, except in a single instance, in which the parents clothe the child.

The total number of male and female students is ninety-seven, and the expense of each is one hundred dollars per annum, which gives us the total amount of expenses for the school year, the sum of $9,700.

These estimates have been made out from accounts kept for the current year, and we have made them as low as the facts of the case will justify. Although some of these children have not been in school a whole year, we have thought it best to make the calculation as though they had been, for the sake of saving unnecessary trouble, because our average number of children in attendance is, in fact, over the number here reported: for instance, there are fourteen or fifteen Kanzas children belonging to the school, but a large portion of them being at home at the time of our examination, we have reported but seven or eight, although their parents have promised that they shall all return.

J. C. BERRYMAN,
Superintendent Indian M. L. School.

We concur in this report.

N. M. TALBOTT,
E. T. PERRY,
Members of Superintending Committee.

(56.)

SHAWNEE BAPTIST MISSION,

Indian Territory, August 3, 1842.

DEAR SIR: Allow me to embrace this early opportunity of making you acquainted with the condition of this mission, in accordance with instructions received.

In consideration of the arduous and more unpleasant nature of our labors, it seems proper that the mind rest upon its magnitude and importance—the elevation of the savage mind to the blessings of civilized and enlightened life. And in this it is a source of much gratification, that we enjoy the sympathies of such as occupy the halls of national council, and receive from them a fostering care. There is, sir, hopefully, an advance in the improvement of our Indians the past year. Twelve native Shawnees have been added to our church. A number of these have been taken from the more degraded portions of the community. The printing press has been in successful operation. Translations of scripture, tracts, hymns, &c., are in circulation among the various native tribes within your agency. The influence of these translations proves salutary upon the mass of the community, who as yet have not enjoyed the privileges of an English education. They are printed upon a system easily comprehended by the natives. A monthly periodical is in circulation, called the "Shawnee Sun."

We deem our English boarding school a hopeful department of labor. In addition to a knowledge of letters, the scholars are trained to habits of industry in the various departments of life. There have been twenty-two scholars in the school since the year commenced. Six of these have left. Of those left, two are capable of doing business for themselves, one is at school elsewhere, and three with their parents. Of those remaining, eight read understandingly, eight write, eight study arithmetic, four study grammar, four geography, four read easy lessons, four read syllables.

The books used are Worcester's Primer, the first, second, and third Eclectic Readers, the National Spelling Book, Colburn's Arithmetic, Emerson's, (first and second part,) Olney's Geography, and Smith's Grammar. Attention has been given to the abbreviations, punctuation, scripture instructions, singing, &c. During the year, four white pupils have been admitted to the school, and received instruction for a limited time, making twenty-six who have received more or less instruction since the fiscal year commenced.

Very respectfully subscribed, by your obedient servant,

FRANCIS BARKER,

Sup't of the Shawnee Bapt. Miss. School.

(57.)

The annual report of the Friends' Shawnee school for Indian children

During the past year there have been 46 Indian children—that is, 28 boys and 18 girls—belonging to four tribes, viz: 20 boys and 14 girls, Shawnees; 2 boys and 2 girls, Delawares; 5 boys and 1 girl, Stockbridges; and a boy

and girl, Ottowas—who have received instruction at the Friends' Shawnee school. On the day of examination there were only 19 boys and 6 girls—total, 25—present. The average number, for the past year, has been about 35, and their progress in learring is as follows: 11 boys and 7 girls read Smith's Geography, and are acquainted with the geography of the United States sufficiently to recite the boundaries of the States and Territories, with their capitals, amount of population, principal rivers, where each springs, what course they run, length, and where empty, bays, capes, lakes, sounds, and mountains. They have also a knowledge of the zones, latitude and longitude, and can answer numerous questions on the map of the world. These write a plain legible hand, and some of them are working the simple rules in arithemtic a second time, and have learned several useful tables; 7 boys and 4 girls read in the 2d "Eclectic" Reader, and spell in three syllables, and a few of these are learning to write and the use of figures; 8 boys and 2 girls read in easy lessons, and spell in two syllables, and 2 boys and 5 girls are in the alphabet, and begin to join letters together. There are 23 who can write, and have some knowledge of the use of figures. We find a diversity of capacities: whilst some, who had no knowledge of our language, have been brought from *a b* to read chapters in the Testament in twelve months, others, with equal care bestowed on them, have made but little progress. From reading and catechising on scripture history, most of them have a slight knowledge of the leading characters of the Old and New Testaments, and of many remarkable events which occurred in their day.

The institution is conducted on the manual labor system. Six hours in each day is devoted to school learning, and the remainder of the day at such employment as they are capable of doing. The largest boys assist in the various branches of husbandry, and are found very useful in carrying on the farm. Some of them have also some knowledge of the use of the carpenter's tools. The girls are employed in the various departments of housewifery, and the largest are useful in cooking, washing, ironing, and house cleaning, and sew and knit very well.

The Friends' labors with the Shawnees, commenced in 1810, at Wapaughkonetta, in the State of Ohio, and resumed in this Territory in the spring of 1837; and from the first to the present day the institution has been sustained exclusively by the members of the Society of Friends, (except one donation from Dr. Unthank, of Ireland.) It is the joint labors of three yearly meetings, viz: Baltimore, Ohio, and Indiana. The expenditure for necessary buildings, opening of the farm, and improving of the institution, &c., cannot be ascertained without writing to the committee of Ohio, who has it in charge. We have about 200 acres under fence, and what the farm fails in supplying the family in food, raiment, and other necessary things, for carrying on the institution, is made up by the society who established it. There are eight persons employed to carry on the institution, who receive, as a compensation for their services, $1,000 per annum.

The names of the officers, and the situation they fill in the institution, are as follows: Thomas French and Esther French, principals; Thomas Stanley, principal farmer; and John Steward, assistant; Mary Stanley, housekeeper; and Mary Crew, assistant; Thomas Wells and Hannah Wells, teachers.

Signed on behalf of the institution, by

THOMAS WELLS.
HANNAH WELLS.

(58.)

DELAWARE BAPTIST MISSION-HOUSE,
August 12, 1842.

SIR: In submitting to you my report of this station, permit me to remark that, although there has not been as great an improvement among the Indians in the immediate vicinity of this station, during the past year, as could have been wished, yet such has been the progress in our affairs as by no means to dishearten us in our efforts to meliorate their condition. Idleness, drunkenness, and licentiousness, are the formidable obstacles with which we have to contend, in the work of Indian reform. A knowledge of letters, without having inspired a spirit of independence and self-respect, only fosters that indolent disposition which has so long bound the unfortunate red man in degradation. And while we have felt it to be our duty to urge our pupils forward in their studies, we have felt that all our efforts must be lost, unless a spirit of emulation could be roused. We have been much gratified to find that so good a degree of success has attended our labors in this respect.

The amount of produce from the mission farm, last year, was as follows: 750 bushels of corn, 90 bushels of wheat, 120 bushels of potatoes, and an abundant supply of culinary vegetables. The amount of help employed on the farm during the season, aside from the school boys, was less than four months; and this season I have hired still less, notwithstanding five acres have been added to the cultivated lands. The domestic affairs of the mission have been successfully carried on by the girls, under the superintendence of Mrs. Blanchard and her associate, Miss Sylvia Case, without any hired help; and during the last three quarters, the needlework of ninety-nine garments has been performed by them.

The religious aspect around us is rather encouraging. Eight have been added to our church during the last year. * * *

Very respectfully submitted.

J. D. BLANCHARD,
Sup't of Delaware Baptist Mission School.

(59.)

OSAGE RIVER SUB-AGENCY,
September 20, 1842.

SIR: Under instructions received from your office, bearing date 21st April, 1842, relative to the reports of schools, and respecting the education of Indian youths, I have the honor to submit the following:

The report of the Rev. J. V. S. Verreydt, superintendent of the Catholic mission among the Pottawatomies, which is the only school now taught in the sub-agency, is marked A, and herewith enclosed.

Among the Kaskaskias and Peorias, and the Pottawatomies, the Methodists have missionary stations, under the management of the Rev. Mr. Shaler, and Mrs. Shaler, but no schools. The Baptists have a missionary station among the Pottawatomies, under the management of the Rev. J.

Lykins, but no schools; also, one among the Ottowas, under the management of the Rev. Jonathan Meeker and Mrs. Meeker, but have no school.

I am, &c.

A. L. DAVIS,
Indian Sub-Agent.

D. D. MITCHELL, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Louis.

(60.)

A.

SUGAR CREEK, *September* 7, 1842.

The male branch of this school commenced the 7th July, 1840. The average number of pupils is 42 per day: the whole number, or with irregular attending scholars, is 66. The female branch began its operations the 17th of July, 1841, and has in regular attendance 40 young girls, and, with the irregular ones, 72. This female department is kept in a separate house, by ladies of a religious order, celebrated for their dexterity in teaching young girls in sciences and arts. The pupils are instructed to read, write, sew, knit, card, mark, and embroidery, in all its ramifications. The improvement of the girls in the above is surprising; to speak from the past, we are ready to say that it is, and will be, one of the most regularly conducted schools in the whole Indian Territory. The male department is taught by two teachers, one for the English and the other for the Indian language. The great and various progress of all will be seen per the table.

The Indians of this settlement are nearly one-half of the St. Joseph's band, and the whole Wabash band of the Pottawatomie tribe, which may be distinguished from the rest of the bands of said tribe by their industry, sobriety, and morality. The people of this place are disposed to improve the soil; to do this with more facility, they have formed themselves into clans. They have made about 300,000 rails, and all the land by these enclosed is in good cultivation, and bids fair to raise a sufficiency of Indian corn for the consumption of the coming year. The climate and soil are well adapted to the raising of garden vegetables and roots, raised and used by the farmers of the United States. They had no knowledge of this important article, but they begin to attend to this necessary part of domestic economy. But it must be observed that their farms and gardens cannot be sufficiently enlarged while they stand in need of cattle to break up the ground, and are consequently thereby limited to the use of the hoe, the old and slow plough. They try much to imitate, in their mode of living, the whites, and deserve to have the patronage of the General Government in such a laudable and desirable object. The number of Indians in this settlement is augmenting, which is between 1,200 and 1,300 souls, who, with the exception of a few, profess Catholicism. Their improvement in civilization will rank them, in a short time, among civilized people.

We have received looms, but nothing can be done as yet. We must first raise cotton, flax, and sheep; then the use of them will be shown to the young females; but before this nothing can be done of any consequence,

Therefore, the poor natives need much from the Government of the United States.

The number of missionaries at this place during the past year is three Catholic priests. The expenses of this mission will not vary much from $1,800 per annum. This amount has been expended chiefly for the support of three clergyman and three lay brothers, &c., with the exception of $200, which are expended annually for medicines. The Rev. C. Hoseker, being a celebrated physician, attends and administers to the sick.

The ladies, who teach one branch of the above school, are three in number, and their expenses amount to about $600 annually.

An attention to the above is highly necessary; for, from what has been done, much good must doubtless accrue to the poor suffering natives of this tribe.

In compliance with the instructions of Mr. Anthony L. Davis, sub-agent at the Osage river, I forward, herewith, a separate list, showing the names ages, &c., of the pupils.

J. F. L. VERREYDT.

(61.)

Report showing the state of the Iowa school, within the Nemaha sub-agency, in the year 1842.

In the present unsettled state of this tribe, it is impossible to conduct a school with any degree of regularity or desirable success. Near one-half of the year they are absent from their village, and when present their carelessness in regard to learning is so great at times as to be quite discouraging. This will be seen more clearly in the fact, that they are not yet willing to attend regularly at a school-house, teaching having to be done at the village, as the children can be found. It is proper to state, that, in the delay of special instructions from Government on the subject of teaching, the *English* language was taught in the nation up to the commencement of the present year. At the first of April, a change was made, and since that time the *Indian* has been taught. This change will, in a good degree, account for the slow progress they have made in learning. But two or three can yet read the easy lessons in their own language. Had the *Indian* been taught from the first, many, no doubt, would have been considerably advanced.

The above table shows the *average* attendance when the nation is settled in the village; through the summer, when some are absent on a hunt, (as is often the case,) the number is less. A list of the names of the scholars is kept; and desirable as it may be to make out a list showing the ages, when they entered the school, and also when they left or died, as the case may be, yet, in their present condition, such a register cannot with any accuracy be made out. Through the generosity of benevolent individuals and societies, some clothing, &c., has been provided, which has been given as rewards to those who would regularly attend the school. The Indians will soon scatter from their village, and be out of the reach of school, and remain so until the return of spring, so that teaching cannot be continued, even in this imperfect way, more than one-half the year. But

it is hoped the time is not very distant when they will become settled, and in a good degree learned.

Respectfully submitted.

S. M. IRWIN, *Teacher.*

(62.)

ST. LOUIS, *September* 21, 1842.

SIR: I beg leave to submit the following report of the school under my charge, as teacher to the Otoes and Missourias. As my last annual report extended to the 1st of March, 1842, the school was suspended, as before reported, from the 1st of September, 1841, to April, 1842.

* * * * * *

The proficiency of the scholars has been good during the term of school. For some time after the commencement of the school, the attendance of the scholars was constant, until the scholars at once ceased to attend. On inquiring of them the cause, we were informed by them that it was by reason of one of the traders. Soon after, on his absence, we succeeded in collecting again the scholars, and continuing the school, but for the last month we were unable to keep our school together. The condition of the Otoes and Missourias at present is such that a school among them could be of no essential benefit, excepting on the manual labor system, or by means of a boarding school; for no location could be made for a school-house which could permanently accommodate any portion of the tribe.

The reply to my special report, recommending a manual labor school, I could not comply with, for the want of pecuniary means to put such an institution in operation, the Indians having destroyed what would otherwise have been ample for such a purpose.

All of which is submitted, by your most obedient servant,

AMBLER EDSOM.

Major D. MILLER,
Indian Agent, Council Bluffs.

(63.)

CHOCTAW AGENCY, *September* 10, 1842.

SIR: The subject of educating the different Indian tribes, as well as the propriety of the measure, is assuming a more important station in the estimation of a large portion of the American people. That the Indians, generally, are susceptible of receiving a liberal education, has been fairly tested by experience. It is true, that education is more confined to the mixed than the full bloods; the parents of such have generally more resources, to enable them to educate their children, than the full-blood Indians. These pecuniary advantages arise from greater benefits received under treaty stipulations, and, to some extent, from the disposition of the mixed bloods to acquire wealth. It may also be said that the mixed bloods

have advantages, in speaking, in many instances, the English language, in the family they belong to. It is difficult for a full-blood Indian to learn to speak the English language; this is becoming more common, of course, as education progresses amongst them. The intelligent portion of the Indians are convinced, that if their less-favored brethren are to be reclaimed, it is by education.

The Cherokees have a large investment, the interest of which is set apart for education purposes. This fund is placed under the control of the national council, and measures are in preparation to adopt a system of education. I have, however, no report on the subject, and can therefore give no further information. There are several missionary schools in the Cherokee nation. It is expected they will report, as required, to the Cherokee agent; if so, their reports will be forwarded to you.

The Choctaws, as you are aware, have commenced a system of education, which will be carried out at the meeting of the general council in October next. The last general council appointed a committee of seven (myself being one) to select a site, and to erect buildings, to take the place of the Choctaw academy, in Kentucky, so far as the Choctaws are concerned. The committee met at Doaksville, organized, and proceeded to select the site. This created some feeling, as different sections of the nation thought they had some claims. The committee, however, selected a site within ten miles of Fort Towson, combining good water, a fine elevated situation, and good land. I was then requested by the committee, after adopting a general plan for the buildings, to issue proposals for the same; this I have done, and have entered into contracts, all of which have been forwarded to you. About the time I was starting to select the school site, Bishop Roberts and the Rev. Mr. Ames, of the Methodist church, came to my agency, with the benevolent design of establishing schools in the Indian country. The Rev. Mr. Ames accompanied me to Fort Towson, met the committee, and proposed to them the establishment of a manual labor school at Fort Coffee, (now abandoned,) on the Arkansas, stating that the Methodist society would appropriate a certain sum, if the Choctaws would, from their school fund, also apply a given sum. This the committee agreed to recommend to the general council, which I have no doubt will meet their sanction. The site selected for this school is a very appropriate one. There are several buildings that can, with a small expense, be made available. The land around is very rich. The bluff is one of the highest on the Arkansas. Well water has been already obtained. Whatever the council determines will be communicated to you. The school near Fort Towson will be on the manual labor system, combining the mechanic arts, at the same time that a liberal education is obtained. That this system is the best adapted to Indians, I have no doubt. It is not expected that every Indian is to be educated; some may be indisposed to receive an education, and at the same time be capable of learning a trade to advantage; the feelings and capacities of the pupils should therefore be looked to. To give an Indian an education, and send him amongst his people unprepared otherwise to make a living, in a short time he is found with the ignorant and uneducated, returning to their habits.

The mechanics now supplied by treaty stipulation to the Choctaws will soon, by limitation, cease. From the contemplated school these can be supplied, and gradually others extend to the different parts of the nation, where they are required. The school should own the stock of horses,

cattle, hogs, &c., and cultivate a farm sufficient to afford a large portion of the supplies required; a large and well-cultivated garden should be kept up, not only for the benefit of the school, but that the students should understand how to garden. A steward's house is erecting, with a dining room capable of dining from one hundred to one hundred and fifty. Buildings are also contracted for, sufficient to accommodate from eighty to one hundred students, in comfortable frame houses, lathed, plastered, and weather-boarded; these are to be completed by the first of April next. In the mean time the steward should be elected, and the superintendent of the farm, in time to prepare the grounds for a crop, and to have every thing ready as soon after the buildings are received as possible. Workshops will have to be erected, and some additional out-buildings, which can be better done when the school commences, and to some extent by the labor of those who belong to the institution. The first workshop should be a cabinet maker, to supply the school with furniture; then a blacksmith's; and so progress with those most needed in the first stage of the institution. The president of this institution should be a man of decided talent and piety; the usual form of prayers should be regularly observed. The other teachers should be selected for their qualifications and moral character; and when these can be found in a native, they should have a preference. I make these general remarks, that the subject may be brought to your mind, as the fund of this school is under the control of the Government. I would at the same time remark, that, after the president and superintendent of the school is selected, with whatever general rules the department may deem advisable to adopt, it would be well to give discretionary power to the agent, in conjunction with the authorities of the nation, to carry out the system laid down. The Choctaws have men of education, who take a deep interest in this school, and are fully competent to manage it, after it is fairly under way, with such occasional instructions as may from time to time be necessary. This will be especially required in the expenditures. It is hoped that the fund will admit of establishing a female school. The importance of this cannot be doubted. It is money spent to but little purpose to educate an Indian youth, and let him seek a partner from the females of his own people, who have grown up without the benefits of an education. The school reports from the different teachers in the Choctaw nation accompany this communication. Some of these are doing good. The treaty stipulation of all but three teachers, under the 20th article of the treaty of 1830, have expired. The fund from which they are now continued arises from the reduction of the schools from what was originally contemplated. A portion of this fund has been applied to paying other objects; and in order to keep up these schools at least until others are established, and at the same time to give to the fund what it is entitled to, I would respectfully request that whatever fund is applicable to these schools be sent out. There are two Choctaw youths preparing at the school taught by Mr. Wilson, with a view of qualifying them for teachers in the new school. They are studying the languages, and bid fair, by their industry and capacity, to become useful to the nation. You will also receive reports from the missionaries in the Choctaw nation. The Methodist society have placed the Rev. Alexander Avery as the itinerant or preacher in charge of their society in the Choctaw nation. The schools heretofore taught by this society have been discontinued. They have, however, as the report shows, quite a number of

children who attend Sabbath school. The Rev. Mr. Avery, with others of the same denomination, preach at different places in the nation, and have many respectable members belonging to the society. The report of the Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury, one of the oldest and most devoted missionaries, although far advanced in life, has not relaxed in trying to do good for the Choctaws; he still superintends a school established at his residence, conducted mainly by a young lady from the North, every way qualified. I have attended one or two partial and passing examinations of this school. In addition to the school, the missionary labors of the Rev. Mr. Kingsbury embrace a circuit of about two hundred miles in extent, from the eastern boundary of the Choctaw nation on Red river, to the Washita on the west. Within these bounds he has many places of preaching, and is daily extending a happy influence, by his example, in the cause of religion and temperance, by an ardent zeal for the cause in which he has so long labored. The Rev. Cyrus Byington is also another missionary of the American board; he has been engaged in translating the dictionary and portions of the New Testament into the Choctaw language. He is, therefore, one of the most correct interpreters in the nation; has a decided advantage by being able to preach both in English and Choctaw, and is a man of piety and usefulness in the nation, not only as a preacher and teacher, but by an exemplary walk before the people. I regret that I have not received a report from the Rev. Mr. Wright, also a missionary belonging to the American board. Should a report be received, I will forward it. The school conducted mainly by Mrs. Wright is one of the most interesting in the nation. Females are here taught all the useful branches of education in as eminent a degree as they could be at most of our favored institutions. In many of the schools that I have mentioned, females are instructed to cut out and make up clothing, with needlework generally. The Choctaws, from what has been stated, enjoy advantages in obtaining an education equal to most of the citizens in the neighboring States. The intelligent portion of the nation is, however, on Red river. There the missionaries are located, and the good they have done is manifest by comparing that section of country with the district on Arkansas.

The Chickasaws have, as yet, done nothing towards educating their people. They desire, as you are aware, that their school fund, heretofore expended in Kentucky, be applied to maintaining a school on the principle of the one now establishing for the Choctaws. According to your instructions, I expect in a few days to meet the Chickasaws in council, when this subject will be attended to. They have ample means, which, as far as necessary, should be turned from the annuity system, and given over to education purposes. This I trust the nation will agree to.

The Creeks have but one school under treaty stipulation in their own country. This is taught by Dr. Anderson. His report is herewith submitted. There is also a school, taught by Mr. Broadnax, depending for support on those who send to school. It is well spoken of, and deserves encouragement, being located in that part of the nation heretofore opposed to education.

It is expected that the Creek agent, Captain Dawson, will report a plan of education, embracing the expenditure of the fund now applied abroad. This is the wish of the Creeks, expressed to me on several occasions.

The Seminoles have also a small amount of school fund. With their

present feelings, and their scattered situation, they are not prepared for a school. This they should have, as soon as circumstances will authorize.

The Osage sub-agent thinks the time has not arrived to do any thing towards educating the Osages. They have means, which should be husbanded until a more propitious time.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG,
Acting Superintendent W. T.

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD, Esq.,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

(64.)

PINE RIDGE, *August* 12, 1842.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with the request in your letter of May 9, accompanying the circular from the War Department, I now enclose to you the report of the school at this station, together with a brief notice of my labors as a missionary.

The state of the school, and other particulars, you will find in the accompanying papers, marked A and B.

The schools at Pine Ridge, at Wheelock, and at Mountain Fork, (in connexion with Mr. Byington's station,) are among the most interesting and useful in the nation. As yet, no aid has been received for these schools, either from the United States civilization fund or from the Choctaw school funds.

From the encouragement given by Captain Armstrong, we are expecting that he will take the school at Pine Ridge under his patronage, and appropriate towards its support a portion of the school funds which have been placed at his disposal. It has been suggested by some of the leading men that this would be a suitable place for the location of a school for the education of females.

My labors as a missionary, in connexion with Mr. Hotchkin, extend from this neighborhood to the Washita, including the intermediate settlements on the Boggy and the Blue. The whole circuit embraces a tour of about 200 miles, in which are ten places for preaching, each of which one or both of us visit once a month. At most of the above places there is a good attendance, and the number of hearers is increasing.

Under our care are three churches.

	No. of members.
Pine Ridge	71
Mayhew	36
Chickasaw	107
Total	214

Of the above, 101 have been received since August last. We desire with gratitude to record the goodness of the Lord towards us the past year. We have been preserved from wasting sickness; have had health

and strength to labor in the best of causes; and we have good reason to hope that our labor has not been in vain.

An increasing interest is manifested for the instruction of the rising generation. Industry is generally on the increase, and the cause of temperance has been greatly promoted the past year.

I am, dear sir, yours, very respectfully,

C. KINGSBURY.

Captain WILLIAM ARMSTRONG,
Sup't Indian Affairs, W. T.

(65.)

GOOD WATER, *July* 27, 1842.

SIR: This school has been taught 10 months since my last report. It is impossible for me to give in this report as accurate a statement of the progress of this school as I wished to do. Some who have been the least are the best scholars, because they have been regular in their attendance. E. Dwight is the most advanced. She has done some sums in the "cube root." J. W. Everedge is nearly there, and would have been if he had attended school steadily. Others in that class are at different degrees of advancement, as opportunity and talents have helped them in acquiring.

We cannot get the people here into any regular system in regard to sending their children to school. There is some improvement, but not so much as we could wish. Those who do come steadily improve as fast as children in New England. Those who do not come steadily we do not expect will improve like others. Another obstacle which prevents children from making much advancement is the constant change of the inhabitants. Children can scarcely get a year's schooling before they move away, and some others take their places; but still there is improvement, both in English and Choctaw. There have quite a number of young men learned to read their own language this year. Some who can read teach others; and I have hired two men for a part of the year, to teach.

But temperance is doing wonders in this district. We formed a society here, in April last, of 22 members. We have now more than 300 names signed to the "*teetotal pledge.*" Among these names we find the chief, and 16 of his captains. We only want three more, to make a majority of the captains in this district.

As regards industry, there has been improvement. There has been no "ball playing" till quite lately. The people planted early, and the crops look well—better than I have seen for the last 12 years. Comparatively speaking, there has been very little time or money wasted for whiskey this year. The health of the people, compared with former years, has most surprisingly improved. With these remarks, I submit my report.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

ELEANOR HOTCHKIN.

Captain WILLIAM ARMSTRONG,
Acting Superintendent W. T.

(66.)

PINE RIDGE, CHOCTAW NATION,
September 5, 1842.

DEAR SIR: I have now been nearly seven months among the Choctaws; have been laboring with and for them, in the capacity of a teacher; have been located at Stockbridge station, under the direction of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions.

I have had 54 different scholars; but the average attendance is 25 to 26 per day; 20 of the whole number have been full-blood Choctaws; the remainder mixed blood, except one, (Mr. Byington's son.) I taught school but three months, commencing March 21, and closing in June; expect to open school again near the 1st of October.

I engaged Rev. C. Kingsbury to obtain from you permission for me to remain and labor with this people, but such permission I have never received. This is what I desire, and do hereby request the same. If you, sir, should be pleased to grant my request, please to direct to Eagletown post office, Choctaw Nation; and much oblige yours, respectfully,

CHARLES C. COPELAND.

Captain ARMSTRONG,
U. S. Agent for the Choctaws, Choctaw Agency.

(67.)

NORWALK, CHOCTAW NATION,
Fort Towson, August 29, 1842.

MY DEAR SIR: Will you please excuse me for sending my report so late. Most of my time during vacation has been spent in building a new school-house for my boys. I have put up a good frame house, 20 by 25 feet, ceiled nicely inside, seats and desks after the latest style in the New York city public school-houses. It may be the best school-house in the nation.

You know my neighbors have strove long and hard for a school; and I am now surprised that they have not had one before this, in so populous and intelligent a neighborhood of boys, and in so central and public a part of the district. It would give me pleasure to send you the names of my neighbors, who are very anxious you should keep up this school; but you know their wants, in a great measure.

The people say, we have many children who never will go to the academy, when it goes into operation; we wish, therefore, one of the Government schools kept up here. We are pleased with the academy, but only a few of our boys will be admitted, in common with others.

Allow me to say, that I expect to teach school here for a number of years, and I expect to have as much as Mrs. Olmstead and myself can well do; consequently, it will be a great help and favor if I could get money enough to support my family. I cannot but hope I will.

Very respectfully,

JAMES OLMSTEAD.

Major WILLIAM ARMSTRONG,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, W. T.

(68.)

PINE GROVE MISSION, PUCKSHENUBBEE DISTRICT,
Choctaw Nation, August 9, 1842.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I forward you a report of the mission under my charge for the present year.

Having no school to report, in consequence of the embarrassed state of the missionary society, all day schools have been discontinued, for want of funds. There are 259 native children in Sunday schools, learning the Choctaw language, taught by their own people, and under the care of the Methodist Episcopal church; five local native preachers, who are zealously engaged in the work, and are rendering essential service; and two white preachers—the Rev. H. G. Rind, public school teacher, who preaches on Sabbaths, and is of importance to the mission, and the Rev. Moses Perry, with a native family, who preaches when not engaged in his medicinal services. I find his labors an essential help to the mission. We number 911 natives, 11 whites, and 49 blacks, in society. We have six meeting-houses, large and commodious, two sheds for camp meetings, and several other places, with bush arbors, furnished with seats and other accommodations for camping—all built by the natives.

The mission extends about 100 miles up and down Red river, and varying from fifteen to sixty miles in breadth. The work is on the increase, and the desire that preaching may be extended is a presage of good; $550 was allowed for the mission the present year, by the missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church, (John F. Wright, of Cincinnati, treasurer,) which was insufficient for the demands; a much larger amount could have been profitably employed. The temperance cause is doing much good, as the leading men of the nation are taking an active part in it, by precept and example. The prospect is cheering.

The mission is called Pine Grove, situated 6½ miles east of Fort Towson, the post office for the mission. The buildings are two small cabins, meat-house, and stable, built by myself and the natives, and a small garden. The mission family consists of myself and wife, and two blacks. The stock belonging to me are 3 horses, 3 cows and calves, and 5 head of hogs. This is all that is likely to throw any light on the usefulness of the mission.

Very, &c.

ALEXANDER AVERY,
Preacher in charge.

Captain WILLIAM ARMSTRONG,
Choctaw Agent.

(69.)

STOCKBRIDGE, NEAR EAGLETOWN,
Choctaw Nation, August 25, 1842.

MY DEAR SIR: A kind Providence has been pleased to spare my life and that of my family another year. We have had some sickness, but not of so distressing a character as was that which was sent to us two years

since. Last fall and winter the whooping-cough prevailed here, and many children died. Excepting this, the people on Mountain Fork have been healthy.

I am happy to say, that, during the working season of the present year, many of them have been quite industrious. The crop of corn is very good; the season has been very favorable. I have made a few inquiries as to the amount of cloth manufactured by the people at home. There are thirteen looms among us, although, as I am informed, none have yet been received from the Government—a fact I was requested to mention to you. I have, however, inquired of only nine families. The total amount of cloth made by them is 2,227 yards. Two families made 1,250 yards. There were 35 yards of linsey. Mr. Calvin H. Howell, a son-in-law of the late Major Pitchlynn, has a cotton gin; he ginned 64 bales of cotton last winter. The Messrs. Harris have a horse mill, and at this time are erecting a water mill. They have expressed a wish to have some aid from the millwright employed in the nation by the Government.

There are two flocks of sheep owned by my neighbors. For the last seven or eight months there has been a good regard to temperance in this region. The captains and leading citizens made an honorable effort to put down the ruinous vice of drunkenness, and succeeded very well. But all vice has not ceased. The Sabbath is better regarded than it once was. Many of our people are interested in schools and in the gospel. We have introduced among them, lately, a translation of the Acts of the Apostles and the Gospel of St. Matthew; these are read by many to good advantage. Last winter, Mr. Charles C. Copeland, an assistant missionary sent out by the American board, arrived, and took charge of the school here. Some months since, I requested Mr. Kingsbury to inform you that Mr. Copeland was here as a member of our mission. He has just left us, hoping to visit the Cherokee missionaries. I requested him to call on you before he should return. As Mr. Hotchkin was requested to make a report to you of all the schools and churches under our care, it will be unnecessary for me to make a separate one for this school and church.

I wish to remark, that the books which have been published in Choctaw have been of much use to us, (to the real Choctaws,) and they are engaged in teaching each other, and for this purpose meet on the Sabbath, in places where there is no missionary. I think that the labor and object of the missionaries are as well apprehended and valued by the Choctaws here as they have ever been.

But there are trials; and one is the disposition to move and settle in new places, and many times in places not well chosen for health, for temperance, or for school or religious instruction. Some, who were over near me, have gone to the Blue; some have settled on the Boggy; others have gone over the Kiamichi, and some over Little river, and others to different places on Red river; and, after all, many still remain. Some have much improved in their circumstances by their removal, and have been instrumental of good. Last fall I went with my family to the Blue, and met many old friends, and attended meetings there. I do hope and believe, my dear sir, that the efforts made by the missionaries for the Choctaws have not been in vain.

We should all much rejoice if it were possible to have the favor of a visit from yourself in our schools and churches. It is quite an unhappiness that we are so remote from you; but pray bear this in mind. I wish

to suggest one subject more, for your consideration; and that is, some good measure to give an additional impulse to the agriculture of the nation. This may not fall directly within your sphere of official duty, and yet I wish to say it would rejoice my heart to see something among them like the agricultural societies in the States. Their meetings for such purposes might be much more beneficial than some of their present gatherings for amusement.

May your life be spared; May your efforts for the good of the red men be blessed; and may we both yet see great good accomplished among these tribes.

With much respect and affection, I am your friend,

CYRUS BYINGTON.

Captain WILLIAM ARMSTRONG,
Agent, &c.

(70.)

CLEAR CREEK, PUCKSHENUBBEE DISTRICT,
Choctaw Nation, August 17, 1842.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I beg leave to submit the following report of the school under my charge.

I was appointed teacher of the school which I now occupy about the 1st of October, A. D. 1837; since which time I have regularly discharged the duties of my station. My school has been pretty well attended. Not having kept a regular date of the entrance and withdrawal of the scholars, I can say but little as to the precise time of commencing and leaving. There are, of the number that have left, many that are able to transact business such as is required in the common occurrences of life, and some are qualified for clerks. Some of the females are married, and are ornaments to their surrounding neighbors. Upon the whole, the school has been useful to the nation. Situated as it is in the heart of a neighborhood of intelligent half-breeds, and those who are only Choctaws by name, not being distinguishable from the whites by either color or conversation, the school must do well. The young females are kept at school with the males until they arrive at a suitable age; they are then transplanted in some of the mission schools, for the completion of their education, and some have remained until they were competent to take charge of a family. The nation is much in want of a female school for the larger girls. Those now in operation answer as a *primary* for a higher school. From the *list* accompanying this report, it will be perceived that the number of scholars is not quite equal to that of last year. This, however, is not owing to a want of disposition in the Indians to educate their children, but rather to the withdrawal of some who have arrived to man and womanhood, and a portion of the larger boys during the farming season, who will commence at the next session. Of the number reported, eighteen have attended regularly—the balance, scattering. They in general show a disposition to improve; there are many plain marks of improvement as a nation. The different denominations of missionaries have done much for these people. The temperance cause is doing well; between 700 and 800 have signed the pledge. A

number of the headmen of the nation are zealously engaged in it, which is a sure presage of success. Religious instruction is sought after, and much good has been done, to the saving of precious and immortal souls.

The general aspect of the country having been given in former reports, I proceed to its cultivation. The crops are by far the best I have seen in the nation—the greatest portion *corn*, in contemplation of furnishing the contract for the garrison, which could be supplied, were it five times as much. Cotton crops are quite promising; considerable of the different small grains were raised during the year. In addition to former reports, there is another flouring mill, built by the Government millwright; also, one tannery, which was much wanted.

My family consists of myself and wife, six children, (five sons and one daughter,) and five blacks, (one male and four females.) This is all that is likely to be of use to the department.

Very respectfully,

JOHN T. W. LEWIS.

Major William Armstrong,
Acting Superintendent W. T.

(71.)

Pleasant Retreat, Puckshenubbee District,
Choctaw Nation, July 27, 1842.

Sir: I send you a report of my school for the past year, commencing on the first Monday in October, 1841. The school would have been opened much sooner, but the season was one of much sickness. Myself and all my family were very ill during the sickly season. Nearly every one of the scholars had an attack of the fever; but through the interposition of Divine Providence, who knows what is best for us, we have all been preserved alive. During the past year there have been no deaths amongst my scholars. The children have been regular in their attendance, and have progressed rapidly, giving great satisfaction to their parents. The larger boys and girls that attended last year all left to assist in farming, &c. Those who attend are learning to spell, read, write, and cipher; two have been studying geography and grammar; some are in their first lessons.

I am happy to be able to state that the Choctaws, as far as my knowledge extends, are improving; and I firmly believe, that were it not for these sinks of iniquity, these trap doors of the devil—the grogshops on our borders—we would have no difficulties, nor a single idler in all our district.

The cause of temperance is gaining ground. I attended a temperance meeting a few days ago, got up by the Choctaws. There were upwards of ninety persons who joined; a few of them were whites, some of them married to natives. It would do you good to be at their meetings. There you might hear the full-blood unlettered Choctaw get up and speak in the most eloquent strains in favor of temperance, telling of their own sufferings while beguiled by the intoxicating draught, and how much better they feel since they have cast aside the deadly poison. Whilst they drank, they cared not for themselves, nor heeded the cries of their little ones for food and clothing to keep them from want; but, since they have left off drinking intoxicating liquors, they have become ashamed of their own na-

kedness; they have looked upon their naked and almost famished children; their eyes affect their hearts, and they have resolved to be sober, and provide for their wants.

From the low price of cotton last spring, there was not so much planted this year as last; however, crops are fair; the corn crops are abundant. The seasons have been the finest that I have witnessed during a stay of seven years. The people planted sooner, by a month, than common, and Providence has blessed their labors with abundant showers, and their harvest will be great.

As to property, I have a few cows, which I purchased from the whites in Arkansas—with their increase, they are worth about $200; about 25 head of hogs, four or five sows, which I purchased from the Indians; also, a wagon, a horse, and a mule, purchased from white men.

My annual allowance is $833 33.

Your obedient servant,

H. G. RIND.

Major WILLIAM ARMSTRONG,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, West.

(72.)

CHOCTAW AGENCY, WEST,
August 30, 1842.

SIR: In compliance with your requisition, the following statement respecting the schools under my charge has been prepared.

Little change in the number of scholars has occurred since my last annual report. Some have removed to other parts of the nation, remote from this vicinity, but their room has been filled by others.

I have had thirty-one scholars, in all; of these, about twenty have been regular, the rest irregular, in their attendance. The former have made good progress in all the branches to which they have attended, the latter have done comparatively little.

The following branches have been taught, viz: Greek, Latin, algebra, English grammar, arithmetic, (mental, theoretical, and analytical,) geography, with the use of the globes, history, reading, writing, and spelling, together with composition and declamation. Of the above pupils, twenty-one are males and ten females.

I am every year becoming more thoroughly convinced of the inadequacy of the present system of education (as pursued among the Choctaws) to the wants of this people, and the necessity of adopting some plan by which the scholars will be boarded in the school, and caused to attend regularly.

Were the intelligent and educated citizens of this nation compactly settled together, good schools might be supported; but, unfortunately, this is not the case, they being widely scattered over the nation, and many of them unable to board their children from home, they are suffered to grow up uneducated.

There is, however, another portion of the nation that have not enjoyed the advantages of education, and have consequently made comparatively little progress in the arts of civilized life, and cannot, therefore, be expected to appreciate education so highly as to make great sacrifices in order to

educate their children, who are generally left uncontrolled, to go to school or to stay at home, as they choose, if unemployed at home.

Provision should therefore be made for the boarding and education of such, among the children of the common Indians, as may exhibit some marks of talent. This will create a desire of improvement in others, when they have seen the great change produced amongst their acquaintance by education. In my last annual report I gave it as my opinion that manual labor schools should be established in this nation, and have seen no cause since that time to change, but much reason to confirm, my former sentiments. I am thoroughly convinced that no other system is so well calculated to promote the interest of the nation generally.

Two modes of educating the Choctaws have been tried by our Government: one, by sending some youths every year to the academy in Kentucky. In this institution some men have been educated who have done well, improved their privileges, and are ornaments to the nation. Many others have found that it required constant exertion to gain admittance into respectable society among the whites, and that the society of the vicious and immoral is of easy access, and that little exertion is required to retain this intimacy. They have therefore chosen the task which is most easy, and have but too well succeeded in their intimacy, and, on returning to the nation, have imported the vices of the whites—thus injuring their people more by the vices which they have introduced, than improved them by the knowledge they have acquired.

Others have gone to this school, and have remained five or six years, (and some longer,) at an expense to the nation of more than $200 each per annum, and, either through their own apathy or the indifference of their teachers, have returned without acquiring a common education, or any knowledge of agriculture or the mechanic arts, or even upright habits such as would render them respectable members of society in their own nation.

There is another great evil attending the education of Indians abroad. They are usually sent away when quite young, and kept away from five to ten years. By this time they have forgotten how their people live at home, and on their return home find their relations, probably, in poverty, or entirely estranged from them, and in a moment of despair terminate their existence, which they deem no longer tolerable.

In confirmation of the above statement, I may say that two of the young men who returned last from Kentucky have committed suicide—one because he found his relations in extreme poverty, and the other because he found the affections of his father estranged from him, his mother having died during his absence.

The other system adopted by the Government is the one now in operation: teachers being provided, and schools located in different parts of the country, to which schools all the citizens have an equal right to send their children; but no means are provided for boarding those who may live at a distance, or of securing the regular attendance of the scholars generally, without which little progress can be made in the acquisition of knowledge.

Moreover, the education acquired in these schools is not exactly such as is required by the present condition of a majority of this people; while for some, who are in circumstances similar to the citizens of our own States, the education is all-sufficient. The wants and interests of a much larger

portion demand one quite different. These require a plain education, together with a practical knowledge of agriculture and the mechanic arts, so that they may prepare for themselves the comforts and conveniences of civilized life. Such an education they would acquire in a manual labor school, properly conducted. Thus many of the evils and disadvantages of the systems already tried will be obviated.

According to the plan of the manual labor schools contemplated in this nation, the students will be amongst their own people, and will be looked to as the hope of the nation's future exaltation and honor, and will thus be stimulated to the performance of high and honorable deeds. They will see their parents and relations frequently, and by conversation and example will communicate their improvements, as knowledge is of a radiating nature, and, like heat, will bring surrounding objects to an equilibrium.

That intimacy which will subsist between the parents and their children, while at school in their own country, will prevent that alienation of feeling which too frequently occurs by sending a boy away from his relations and nation for a series of successive years, and will create in his bosom an attachment to his own country, inasmuch as we usuallly feel great attachment to the place where we have received our education, and where we have spent the happy days of youth. In addition to all this, the society of vicious white men will be excluded from them in their own nation, and they will be respected and honored by their own people according to their just merits. Moreover, these manual labor schools in their own nation will be open to the inspection of the authority of the nation, who have it in their power to correct any abuses that may at any time creep into these institutions. In point of economy, these schools will have a decided preference over any other kind, as much of the expenses which would otherwise be incurred will be defrayed by the products of the labor of the students, and at the same time a more useful education will be acquired—one that the individual can turn to actual profit without the delay of years. It is not every one that can become an accomplished scholar ; but I can say, without the the fear of refutation, that every person possessed of common sense may become a useful and respectable member of society. Men have a variety of capacities and aptitudes, and nothing is more absurd, and more at variance with the laws of nature, than to attempt to bestow the same education upon all.

Another advantage of schools upon this plan is, that the pupils will be under the immediate supervision of the several persons in charge of the different departments, and will not be permitted to absent themselves without permission. In these schools, divine service should be performed every Sabbath, where all should be required to attend ; and when a boy is entered, he should in some way be bound for a term of years adequate to the acquisition of a competent knowledge of whatever branches he may study. The superintendents of these schools should be practical and systematic men, who could discover readily the peculiar talents of each student, and thus be able to allot to each individual those studies and branches of business to which he is best adapted. And, in fine, I may add, that all the persons employed, either as teachers or mechanics, should be well qualified to give the most thorough instruction in their several departments ; and at the same time they should be men of integrity of character, and strictly moral in their deportment at all times, so as to teach by example as well as precept.

I have thought much on the education and improvement of the Indians, and I am thoroughly convinced that a great error has been committed in neglecting the education of the females. Their improvement should keep pace with that of the males, or the worst of consequences will follow; and I trust that measures will soon be adopted for the improvement of the females of the rising generation, in this and the adjoining tribes. Then we may expect to see a radical change in the condition and character of this people.

I rejoice to see the zeal which is manifested among the people generally, (so far as my information extends,) in relation to the education of the rising generation, both male and female; and, from the ample means possessed in this nation, I hope that the time is not remote when they will not suffer by a comparison with the enlightened, free, and happy citizens of our own States.

Very, &c.

WILLIAM WILSON.

Colonel WILLIAM ARMSTRONG,
Acting Sup't Indian Affairs, W. T.

(73.)

Extracts from a letter of James Logan, Creek agent, 30th June, 1842.

The Creeks are becoming more favorably disposed towards the education of their children than they have heretofore been, but are dissatisfied (as I have heretofore communicated) with the disposition made of a portion of their education fund. They deem it not only a great waste of their money to expend three thousand dollars for the education of ten or twelve boys at the Choctaw academy, in Kentucky, but they further complain that not one of their young men, educated at that institution, has ever done any good after returning to the nation, but, on the contrary, generally became very idle, dissolute, and intemperate; and this has been one of the strongest bars they have ever attempted to interpose in opposition to the education of their children; and, unfortunately, being incapable of properly analyzing cause and effect, they have attributed to education that which proceeds from a widely different cause or causes, a few of which I will here mention. When a young Creek has finished his education and returns to the nation, he finds himself a completely isolated being at his own home, without companions or associates who possess the same advantages as himself. On the contrary, he finds them ignorant and superstitious to the last degree, and entertaining no feeling in common with himself, unless it be of a vicious nature. If he possesses a studious turn of mind, he possesses no means of acquiring books; and if he seeks employment, he finds that he can apply his education to no profitable or practical use; and, as the Indians place little or no constraint upon the acts or conduct of their sons, they are generally of too indolent habits to engage of their own accord in agricultural or mechanical pursuits of any kind. Hence it is, as there is no employment found for body or mind, they gradually imbibe idle, dissolute habits, and too often become a nuisance and curse to the nation. It is upon the subject of education that I would respectfully submit a few remarks, for the consideration of the department.

I would respectfully suggest the propriety of withdrawing that portion of the school fund belonging to the Creeks from the Choctaw academy, and establishing therewith one or more agricultural and manual labor schools in the most populous part of the Creek nation, for the reception of both male and female students, where they should be taught the more common and useful branches of an English education only, together with the use of agricultural implements, and that method of farming best suited to the soil and climate of the country they inhabit; and the female part of the school to be taught spinning, weaving, sewing, and common household labors. This knowledge, when acquired, could at all times be applied to profitable and useful purposes; and, if a judicious course was pursued in the creation and management of an institution of the sort, the chiefs and headmen of the nation would soon become deeply interested in it, as well as give it a warm and general patronage. It would appear somewhat more like a creation of their own, growing up in their own country, where they could be eyewitnesses to the improvements making upon the minds, habits, and comforts of their children, under the guardianship of judicious teachers. I do not hesitate to say that more might be effected by such an institution (and at much less cost) towards the civilization of these people than by any other that has yet been adopted; and, further, that there has never been a time more propitious than the present for the adoption of such a plan.

As regards the progress of the pupils in the public school, I beg leave to refer to the accompanying report of the public teacher. In speaking of the present condition of the upper Creeks, I omitted to mention their having recently established among them a school under their own patronage, which appeared to be in quite a prosperous condition.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(74.)

Extract from the report of A. M. M. Upshaw, agent for the Chickasaws.

On the subject of schools I have much to say. The Chickasaws have no schools among them, but it is not because they do not want them. At a recent council I attended, they expressed the most anxious desire to have their children educated, and they have petitioned the Secretary of War to have a large manual labor school. I never saw a nation of Indians more desirous to have their children educated, and to learn the mechanical arts. This interesting people should receive the fostering care of the Government.

I am sorry that the Chickasaw boys were removed from the school in Kentucky before schools were established in their own district to receive them. I found considerable improvement in the Chickasaw boys who had only been at that school fourteen months. Their natural quickness of perception and general talent can be easily perceived by the most casual observer, and, without making invidious distinctions between them and other tribes, I must say that they evince a greater degree of intellectual endowment than the general race of our aborigines.

I regret to state that there are no missionaries living in the Chickasaw district. There is certainly a large field open for some of those good peo-

ple, whose desire and object is to teach the ways of virtue, peace, and happiness. They would be welcomed by the Chickasaws, and received with open arms.

The Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury, who resides near Fort Towson, has visited the Chickasaw district frequently during the present year, and his labors have been attended with the most desirable and happy results. Several of the natives have joined the church, and a great proportion are desirous to have the gospel preached to them.

Whilst speaking to them, at the recent council, on the subject of education, many of them shed tears, and expressed themselves determined to do every thing in their power to improve the condition of their race, and said that the time would come when their children and their children's children would not be dependent on the white man for every thing.

(75.)

Extract from the report of J. L. Dawson, Creek agent.

The leading men of the lower Creeks (General Roly McIntosh, Ben Marshall, and others) have expressed a desire to have a preacher of some denomination amongst them; and, if they should succeed in enlarging their school fund, I think they would confer very decided advantages on their people by the establishment of a school on the manual labor plan, with a minister of a liberal education at the head of it, as a principal teacher.

(76.)

OSAGE SUB-AGENCY, *August* 1, 1842.

SIR: It is known to you that the Osages are a people who live by the chase; that they go on to the Grand prairie in search of the buffalo at least three times in every year—the spring, summer, and fall. When they leave their homes on these hunting excursions, they take with them their women and children, and, in fact, every thing they have, except their little crops of corn, which is in the fall left *cached* at home. Under these circumstances, no other description of school in their country would be thought of at the present, than those taught by missionary societies generally, where the children are boarded at the schools. Experiments of these schools have already been made, which have failed. The causes of these failures I am unable to explain; but that they have failed I am certain, and only served to raise prejudices in the minds of the Osage people against missionaries of every denomination. In the Commissioner's annual report to the first session twenty-sixth Congress, 1839–'40, at page 23, Mr. Crawford very beautifully expressed my idea of a school for Osage children. Let me give you his language: "The subject of Indian education has been much thought of, from a thorough conviction that all attempts at general civilization, or any hope of impressing many with proper views of a Providence over all, without the efficient aid of schools, will be vain. It seems to me, that, extending all proper aid to every scheme that offers any recommenda-

tion, and every possible assistance to such as your best judgment decidedly approves, after all, the greatest prospect of ultimate success is held out by small schools, with farms attached, in the most compact Indian settlements. The teacher mingles familiarly with his scholars, and frequently meets and converses with the parents, who see their offspring from time to time engaged at their books and on the little farm, become familiarized with the process, and observe (which even they must do) the change that is gradually though surely wrought upon the tempers, habits, and conduct, of their children. A moral influence surrounds and fills the cabin; the heads of families, or adult brothers and sisters, may not learn to read or write, but they will feel what they cannot explain, and unconsciously respect, by altered lives, what they do not understand."

The farming operations of such schools should not be conducted upon such a scale as would an Eastern farmer, (which is invariably the case at the larger mission schools.) This would require capital; and such an education, after having been acquired, would be of but little use to a poor Indian boy about to commence in life. They should be conducted after the manner of a Western farmer and graizer. Lay off the country into school districts, build the necessary houses in each district, and attach to each a small farm, say from ten to thirty acres, as the size of the school would require; let the children return at night to the house or lodge of the parents, and, to encourage their attendance; give them a dinner every day (which is a great consideration with an Osage) of boiled corn and buffalo meat or tallow. This would also have the effect to satisfy the parents that no person was to be enriched from the labor of their children. It would only be necessary, for many years, to have the rudiments of the English language taught in these schools. An Osage youth, taught to speak the English language, to read, write, and arithmetic, together with something of the art of gardening, farming, &c., would be prepared to make his living as do his white neighbors. Against such schools the Indians would have no prejudices. Such as I have seen, who were taught in the larger boarding schools, without a single exception, are first learned to dress as the white man, to be fond of living on sugar and coffee, to sleep on a good bed, to speak something like the English language, and to read and write a *little*. These they have been taught; they are neither the white man nor the Indian. Did I not fear your censure, I would go a little further, and say that these teachers should be men without families, of good moral character. * * * * * * *

It is decidedly my own opinion, that, after the mills, chiefs' houses, &c., are built, and they receive their wagons, carts, teams, and stock animals, stipulated to be furnished them, (which will make houses, and property to take care of at them,) will be the time to commence the schools. Then the old men, women, and children, will not accompany the hunters. This should be done with as little delay as practicable.

I am, sir, with much respect, your very obedient servant,

R. A. CALLAWAY,
Osage Sub-Agent.

Captain WILLIAM ARMSTRONG,
Acting Sup't W. T., Choctaw Agency.

(77.)

Extract from the report of R. A. Callaway, Osage sub-agent.

The Osages, for several years past, have had no schools amongst them, and it is decidedly my opinion that the time has not yet arrived for their school fund to be advantageously applied to that object in their country, unless the Department should think it right and proper to use a portion of it for the hire of a resident farmer, with a few additional laborers, to assist them for a few years in their farming operations. It does appear to me that they should first be learned to make a living at home. I will, however, give you my views on the subject of the school in a separate sheet.

(78.)

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the War Department and your instructions, I beg leave to lay before you the following report, showing the condition of the public school taught by myself and wife.

I have to notice but little change either in the number of the pupils or general condition of the school, from the date of my last report up to the close of the year 1841.

Since the commencement of the current year, we notice a small decrease in the number of students, consisting entirely of those who were boarding from home.

This falling off in the number of our pupils has been owing mainly to the belief, now generally prevalent throughout the nation, that there would be several schools established among them this year, which would obviate in many instances the necessity of boarding their children from home, as well as save the expense attending it.

There are many who are anxious to have their children educated, but at the same time are not able to incur the expense of boarding. The school at present consists almost entirely of children whose parents reside in the immediate neighborhood of the school. Up to the commencement of hot weather, we had twenty-three scholars in regular attendance. Since that time, a few have been absent; yet this number is often increased by transient scholars, who cannot be brought to attend school regularly. Of the number that have been regular, twelve are males and eleven females, who are engaged in the study of the following branches of education: Four of the males are reading, writing, and ciphering, and eight are spelling and reading; four of the females are reading, writing, and studying arithmetic, and seven are spelling and reading easy lessons.

With regard to the general progress of the students, I have to remark that it equals, all things taken into consideration, my most sanguine expectations; and, where the advantages are the same, I perceive no difference in the capacity to learn between the Indian and the white student. Yet it is a much more arduous duty to conduct a school in the nation than among the whites; and it is more difficult to keep a proper course of discipline in an Indian school, owing to Indian parents imposing so few restraints upon their children; consequently, coercive measures can but seldom be resorted to in school, without the risk of losing many pupils.

There will, it is believed, be a considerable increase in the number of our school in the course of a few weeks; and it is more than probable that, before the close of the year, it will be as numerous as it ever was. It is certainly to be regretted that we cannot induce a more numerous and regular attendance; yet I think, upon the whole, that we have abundant reason to believe that our labors will be blessed, and redound to the good of the nation. It is but a short time since a large majority of the nation were opposed to the education of their children; but at present there are few, if any, to be found who are against it. I would hazard the assertion, that, if the Creeks had the means furnished them in their own nation, a large majority of the rising generation would be educated.

I have the honor to be yours, with the highest consideration,

WILLIAM N. ANDERSON, *Teacher.*

Captain JAMES L. DAWSON,
Creek Agent.

(79.)

Extract from the report of S. Osborn, sub-agent for New York Indians, September 30, 1842.

The educational and moral interest of that portion of this people embraced in the sphere of the "western New York mission" are particularly detailed in the accompanying report of the Rev. Asher Wright. It exhibits a progressive though very gradual degree of improvement in their schools, and communicates the encouraging fact, that a general desire for the education of their children is increasingly apparent, even among the heathen families. It may be hoped and expected, that, as the blessings of Christianity and the light of education are diffused among them, they will manifest a corresponding advancement in their agriculture, and in the arts of civilized life. But, as remarked in the report of the missionary above referred to, these results cannot be expected in any considerable degree until they are assured of a permanent home, where they can have the indispensable incentive to industry—security in the fruits of their labor.

(80.)

BUFFALO CREEK RESERVATION,
September 30, 1842.

SIR: In compliance with the requirement of the War Department, I have the honor to present you the accompanying report of the schools on this reservation for the past year. You will learn from it that about one hundred children have been instructed at the expense of the mission, and between forty and fifty in the school sustained by the interpreter. This school was formerly under the care of the mission, and, as being the largest and most flourishing on the reservation, was given into Mr. Price's hands, when the arrangement was made that he should support a school with his salary; since which time he has supported it, with commendable zeal and perse-

verance. The numbers given in the report are intended to embrace the whole list of pupils. The average attendance is less than two-thirds of the whole. This irregularity on the part of many appears to be an unavoidable concomitant of the neighborhood system of schools, where the pupils board at home, and the responsibilities of securing constant attendance rests on parents and friends, who set too low an estimate on the value of education. Still, an encouraging degree of improvement has been exhibited by all the schools, and the proficiency of many of the most constant pupils has been highly gratifying. The necessity of education has been more generally felt than at any former period, by all parties, and there is scarcely a heathen Indian now who does not profess to desire the instruction of his children. It is to be regretted, however, that too little interest is felt in the education of females; a less number attend the schools, and they are less regular in their attendance than the males. There has been perhaps a slight improvement during the year; still, the general apathy of the Indians in respect to the elevation of the female character demands the serious consideration of all who seek to promote their welfare.

I know not how to answer your inquiries relative to the general condition of the Indians to whose improvement the labors of the western New York mission are directed more concisely than by giving the following summary of facts ascertained by inquiries made in connexion with the recent taking of the census. The mission includes the Allegany, Cattaraugus, Buffalo Creek, and Tuscarora reservations. The investigation was intended to be carried through all the reservations, but at Buffalo Creek it has not yet been completed:

Population.

Allegany	743
Cattaraugus	505
Tuscarora	290
Never made use of intoxicating drink:	
Allegany	531
Cattaraugus	226
Tuscarora	196
Drank formerly, but have reformed, and are now strictly temperate:	
Allegany	78
Cattaraugus	128
Tuscarora	63
So that—	
Allegany 609, Cattaraugus 354, Tuscarora 259	are now practising on the principles of total abstinence.
Can read:	
Allegany	153
Cattaraugus	112
Tuscarora	114
Can read Seneca:	
Allegany	80
Cattaraugus	40
Tuscarora, not known.	
Can write:	
Allegany	90
Cattaraugus	56

Tuscarora	49
Whole number of females:	
Allegany	382
Cattaraugus	241
Tuscarora	153
Can make butter:	
Allegany	265
Cattaraugus	133
Tuscarora	70
Can make cheese:	
Allegany	16
Cattaraugus	8
Tuscarora	3
Can knit:	
Allegany	56
Cattaraugus	27
Tuscarora	28
Can spin:	
Allegany	25
Cattaraugus	32
Tuscarora	13
Can weave:	
Allegany	2
Cattaraugus	2
Tuscarora	5
Framed houses:	
Allegany	49
Cattaraugus	23
Tuscarora	6
Framed barns:	
Allegany	25
Cattaraugus	32
Tuscarora	13
Yoke of oxen:	
Allegany	30
Cattaraugus	22
Tuscarora	32
Wagons:	
Allegany	18 and 1 buggy.
Cattaraugus	29 and 3 buggies, 4 carts.
Tuscarora	27
Clocks:	
Allegany	10 and 6 watches.
Cattaraugus	7 and 2 watches.
Tuscarora	16 and 5 watches.

The land under actual cultivation has never been measured; but, taking the estimates of the owners and their neighbors, there are about 2,100 to 2,500 acres on each of the three reservations.

This summary might be extended to other particulars, but enough has been given to show the general improvement of the people, in respect to adopting the habits and manner of life of their white neighbors. It is be-

lieved that, in proportion to the number of the people, the inhabitants of the Buffalo Creek reservation have more land under cultivation than any of the other bands, unless the Tuscaroras should be an exception. There are here about 45 framed houses and from 45 to 50 framed barns. Probably two hundred or more can read, and the number who can read their own language is much greater than on any other reservation. They are beginning to realize that reading and writing the Indian will greatly facilitate the acquisition of English. They are probably quite as temperate, also, as their friends at Allegany and Cattaraugus.

The Tonawanda reservation not being embraced within the sphere of our missionary operations, I am unable to communicate any thing accurate respecting the condition of its inhabitants.

From the preceding statements it will appear that the benevolent efforts of the Government and of the friends of the Indians have not been entirely unsuccessful. Still it must be confessed that the improvement of the Indians has been very gradual, much slower than would gratify the philanthropic desires of those who are endeavoring to aid them. This is to be explained chiefly by the absence of motive to personal effort, resulting from the insecurity of property. They hold their lands as common stock—hence the improvements of one may be sacrificed by the cupidity of another. Many of them also despair of ever finding any permanent location for themselves or their posterity, where they shall not be importuned to emigrate, and give place to the white man. Hence national as well as individual motives to exertion are wanting, and the chief care with many is to supply present necessities, and to enjoy the gratification of to-day, irrespective of the consequences of to-morrow. Could these and other hinderances growing out of or connected with their political affairs be removed, without doubt, the vigorous, elastic, independent spirit of the Senecas would at once burst the barriers of indolence, and exhibit full proof of that thrift in agriculture and the mechanic arts which the apprehension of future dispossession and the dread of unrequited labor does not now effectually prevent, while the establishment of settled habits of industry and sober occupation would take away any one of the greatest obstacles to that intellectual and moral improvement which alone can qualify them for rational enjoyment here, and a blessed immortality beyond the grave.

With high considerations of respect, your obedient servant,

ASHER WRIGHT.

STEPHEN OSBORN, Esq., *Buffalo.*

(81.)

MOHEGAN, *September* 30, 1842.

DEAR SIR: I beg leave to report that our school among the natives of this tribe has been kept up for the past year, as heretofore. We have been favored with a very excellent teacher, who has instructed the pupils in reading, spelling, writing, composing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, history, and needlework. I would be happy to send you a specimen of each, if it were convenient. The number of native children who have been taught the past year is 9 boys and 2 girls.

It gives me great pleasure to add, that some of the former scholars, who

have grown up and settled in life, have, during the last winter, become hopefully pious, and united to the church, and have become useful members of society.

Some of the elder natives have also left their cups, and become "Washingtonians," and also members of the church; and we are now greatly encouraged to labor for their improvement.

Very respectfully, your humble servant,

ANSON GLEASON,
Superintendent of the School.

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

(82.)

[The following letter and report, not being received at the department in time to accompany the annual report of this office of last year, are appended to that of the present:]

DETROIT, *November* 18, 1841.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose, herewith, a copy of the report of the Episcopal missionary, which has been handed to me by the bishop a few days since. It is gratifying to perceive that the improvement of the Indians is not quite as hopeless as it has been represented by some. There are of late several circumstances in the movements of this unhappy people to encourage and urge us on to renewed offorts in their behalf.

* * * * * *

I am, &c.

ROBERT STUART,
Acting Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Report of the Rev. James Selkrig, of the Ottowa Episcopal mission at Griswold.

I am happy to lay before you again the state of the mission under my charge. In the winter we numbered 93 souls, and 17 families. At the time of your visitation, there were 85 in all—some were absent on an excursion of fishing and hunting. The number of scholars attending school is from 15 to 28, all having commenced their alphabet except one, who could read in the *abs*. The others have made some considerable progress, for the time occupied in teaching them. The school commenced in November, and the Indians removed to their sugar camps in February. Indians are naturally averse to hard labor, and those under my care had never worked a day until they came to this ground; but they have now under improvement between 40 and 50 acres, 16 of which are in wheat, that looks well. They are now employed in fencing it. The buildings on the ground consist of a house for the missionary, school-house, store-house

for their goods, and stables for the horses and oxen. I am in hopes that the Government will aid us in building a barn, to store the crops; an are much in want of a blacksmith and farmer, for our progress must be slow if we are deprived of these necessary means of improvement.

We trust that the preaching of the gospel among them has not been without its good effects. The Indian has learned that he has a soul to be saved, and that Christ alone can help him; and, although the labor of preaching by an interpreter requires a vast amount of patience, they are willing to hear what the Saviour says regarding the lost condition of men. If your missionary may be allowed to judge, from a short experience of two years, it is not a vain effort to preach the gospel to men as low and degraded as the savages of our American forests. It is better, in reference to this subject, to believe and firmly trust in the word of God, than to feel confidence in promises. In advancing the interests of an Indian mission, we have many things to obstruct our progress. On the one hand, we have those who will do all in their power to prevent their improvement, that they may sacrifice the poor Indian to their love of gain. The present law is inadequate to their protection from such unprincipled men, in reference to the sale of ardent spirits. Still, we have not suffered as much at this mission as we fear some missions have suffered by it. Because of this practice, the annuities paid to them by Government are a great damage to them. It would be an act of great benevolence to remedy this evil, if possible. On the other hand, we need a system of every-day labor, (Sundays excepted,) with a farm, to go ahead, and let them taste of the benefits of industry and the arts; and you know that the missionary, however active, cannot do the whole. It now costs us twenty-eight miles of travel to get a chain mended or a plough sharpened, for want of a blacksmith. There is sufficient labor to occupy the time of the missionary in teaching, preaching, and providing for the wants of his own family; and if the whole labor of the improvement is laid upon him, many things must go undone. Still, we are ready to do all in our power.

Since my last report, four have died, and one adult is now wasting away with consumption. Fourteen were confirmed, at the visitation of the bishop, in April last.

It was an affecting sight to see some of the aged warriors, who fought by the side of Tecumseh at Moravian town, and whose tomahawks had drunk the blood of the whites on the banks of the Maumee, kneeling at the altar of confirmation, desirous of meeting their once deadly enemies, and their brethren, where the rifle, the tomahawk, and the poisoned arrow, shall be forever buried, and the bloody strife of the battle field shall be hushed, for the glorious occupation of singing a Redeemer's praise and dying love.

I am aware that the eyes of all are upon us, either for good or for evil; and we are certain of the prayers of the church for our success. Your missionary deeply feels for these native sons of the forest. Shut out from the comforts and pleasures of white society, together with his family, and excluded from the regular services of the church, for want of a liturgy in the Indian tongue, he boasts not of too many sacrifices for the salvation of the people of his charge, but hopes that he will not be forgotten by those who feel, to pray and weep over the lost condition of a world ruined by sin.

Yours, respectfully,

JAMES SELKRIG.

List of Indian schools, with their location, and the number of scholars and teachers, including, so far as reports have been received, all that receive allowances from education annuity or the civilization fund.

	Names of principals.	Tribes instructed.	Location.	Teachers.	SCHOLARS.			Denomination.	Remarks.
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
	MICHIGAN SUPERINTENDENCY.								
1	Bishop P. Lefevre	Chippewas	Mackinac	1	From	30 to	40	Catholic.	
2	Do	Do	Pointe St. Ignace	1	–	About	30	Do.	
3	Do	Ottowas	Village of the Cross	2	31	42	73	Do.	
4	Do	Do	Pigeon river	2	28	27	55	Do.	
5	Do	Do	L'Arbre Croche	2	–	–	75	Do.	
6	Do	Chippewas	La Ministee	1	From	50 to	60	Do.	
7	Do	Chippewas and others	Fox river	2	27	37	64	Do.	
8	Rev. James Selkrig	Ottowas of Grand river	Griswold	2	16	13	29	Protestant Episcopal.	
9	Rev. Peter Dougherty	Chippewas of G. Traverse	Grand Traverse Bay	1	33	24	57	Presbyterian.	
10	Rev. L. Slater	Ottowas	Gull Prairie	1	13	10	23	Baptist.	
11	Rev. A. L. Bingham	Chippewas	Sault Ste. Marie	3	32	27	59	Do.	
12	Rev. W. H. Brockway	Do	Little Rapids	3	21	26	47	Methodist.	
13	Do	Do	Key-way-we-non	3	15	19	34	Do.	
14	Rev. G. N. Smith	Ottowas	Allegan	–	–	–	–	–	No returns.
	WISCONSIN SUPERINTENDENCY.								
15	J. W. Hancock	Winnebagoes	Turkey river	4	46	39	85		
16	–	Oneidas (Christian)	Duck creek	–	–	–	–	–	Do.
17	–	Menomonies	Green Bay	–	–	–	–	–	Do.
18	–	Oneidas (Orchard)	Duck creek	–	–	–	–	–	Do.
19	–	Stockbridges	Stockbridge	–	–	–	–	–	Do.
20	Rev. E. F. Ely	Chippewas	Pokegamo	7	8	7	15	A. B. C. F. M.	
21	Rev. Shermon Hall	Do	La Pointe	7	51	51	102	Do.	
22	Rev. John Johnson	Do	Sandy Lake	1	–	–	17	Methodist.	
23	Rev. George Copway	Do	Fond du Lac	2	31	20	51	Do.	
24	Thomas J. Vandenbrock*	Menomonies	Fox river	1	28	26	54	Catholic.	
	IOWA SUPERINTENDENCY.								
25	T. S. Williamson	Sioux	Lac qui Parle	4	58	58	116	A. B. C. F. M.	
26	D. Gavin	Do	Red Wing's village	2	6	9	15	Swiss Miss. Society.	
	ST. LOUIS SUPERINTENDENCY.								
27	Manual labor school, J. C. Berryman.	Various N. W. tribes	Fort Leavenworth	3	64	33	97	Methodist.	
28	Francis Baker	Shawnees	Do	1	12	10	22	Baptist.	
29	Thomas Wells	Shawnees and other tribes	Do	2	28	18	46	Quaker	Manual labor.
30	Rev. J. D. Blanchard	Delawares	Do	1	8	6	14	Baptist.	
31	Rev. C. Micksh	Munsees and Delawares	Do	2	18	8	26	Moravian.	
32	Samuel Allis	Pawnees	Platte river	2	18	13	31	A. B. C. F. M.	
33	Ambler Edsom	Otoes and Missourias	–	2	6	7	13	Baptist.	
34	S. M. Irvin	Iowas, Sacs, and Foxes	Great Nemaha	1	25	20	45	Presbyterian.	
35	Rev. J. F. S. Verreydt	Pottawatomies	Sugar creek	5	66	72	138	Catholic.	
	WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY.								
36	W. N. Anderson	Creeks	Creek agency	1	12	11	23	Treaty.	
37	Rev. R. D. Potts	Choctaws	Pushmataha's district	1	7	8	15		
38	H. G. Rind	Do	Puckshenubbe district	1	12	6	18		
39	T. Wall	Do	Mayhew	–	–	–	–	–	No returns.
40	Lavinia Pitchlynn	Do	Eagletown	–	–	–	–	–	Do.
41	John T. W. Lewis	Do	Clear creek	1	17	6	23		
42	E. Hotchkin	Do	Good Water	1	10	11	21		
43	William Wilson	Do	Choctaw agency	1	21	10	31		
44	Samuel Worcester	Do	Bethlehem	1	18	–	18		
45	Rev. C. Kingsbury	Do	Pine Ridge	1	10	14	24	A. B. C. F. M.	
46	Jared Olmstead	Do	Norwalk	2	37	14	51	Do.	

* Report of last year not received in time; none received for the present year.

LIST—Continued.

	Names of principals.	Tribes instructed.	Location.	Teachers.	SCHOLARS. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Denomination.	Remarks.
	CHOCTAW ACADEMY.								
47	D. Vanderslice - -	17 Pottawatomies, 3 Chickasaws, 6 Creeks, 3 Seminoles, 1 Miami, 8 miscellaneous -	Scott county, Ky. -	-	38	-	38		
	NEW YORK SUPERINTENDENCY.								
48	Rev. Mr. Warren - -	New York Indians -	Tonawanda - -	1	28	18	46	Baptist.	
49	Rev. Asher Wright - -	Do -	Buffalo - -	3	52	46	98	A. B. C. F. M.	
50	Rev. Asher Bliss - -	Do -	Cattaraugus - -	3	44	27	71	Do.	
51	Rev. G. Rockwood - -	Do -	Tuscarora - -	2	18	22	40	Do.	
52	Rev. William Hall - -	Do -	Allegany - -	3	45	37	82	Do.	
					1,058	852	2,132		

RECAPITULATION.

Whole number of schools 52; of which		Number of boys at school -	1,058
Returns have been received from -	45	Number of girls at school -	852
No returns received from - -	7	Number at school sex not mentioned -	222
Whole number of schools -	52	Whole number of scholars -	2,132

(84.)

Statement showing the amount and disposition of funds provided by treaty for education purposes.

Tribes.	Date of treaty.	Amount.	How expended.
Chippewas	August 5, 1836	$1,000	Baptist board.
Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatomies	Sept. 26, 1833	3,825	Choctaw academy.
Chippewas, Menomonies, Winnebagoes, and New York Indians	Aug. 11, 1827	1,500	Protestant Episcopal.
Choctaws	Sept. 27, 1830	2,500	Schools in the nation.
Choctaws	Sept. 27, 1830	12,000	Do.
Choctaws	Jan. 20, 1825	6,000	Do.
Chickasaws	May 24, 1834	3,000	Do.
Creeks	March 24, 1832	3,000	Do.
Creeks	Feb. 14, 1833	1,000	Do.
Cherokees	May 6, 1828	2,000	Do.
Delawares	Sept. 24, 1829	2,304	
Florida Indians	Sept. 18, 1823	1,000	Choctaw academy.
Kickapoos	Oct. 24, 1832	500	Schools in the nation.
Miamies	Oct. 23, 1826	2,000	Choctaw academy.
Ottowas and Chippewas	March 28, 1836	8,000	Schools in the nation.
Otoes and Missourias	Sept. 21, 1833	500	Do.
Osages	June 25, 1823	3,456	
Pottawatomies	Oct. 16, 1826	2,000	Choctaw academy.
Pottawatomies	Sept. 28, 1828	1,000	Do.
Pottawatomies	Oct. 27, 1832	2,000	Do.
Pawnees	Oct. 9, 1833	1,000	Schools in the nation.
Quapaws	May 13, 1833	1,000	Choctaw academy.
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri	Oct. 21, 1837	770	
Winnebagoes	Sept. 15, 1832	3,000	Schools in the nation.
Winnebagoes	Nov. 1, 1837	2,800	Do.
		67,155	

(85.)

CHOCTAW AGENCY, *August* 3, 1842.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose you contracts for buildings designed for the Choctaw acadmey near Fort Towson; also, groundwork of the buildings, as it is expected they will be located. The contracts are taken very low. A list of the bids is also forwarded. The plan adopted is one that meets the approbation of the Choctaws. It was adopted after mature reflection and personal examination, not only of the particular site, but of the country generally.

The committee appointed by the general council, in connexion with myself, have appointed two of the most intelligent Choctaws, associated with the Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury, to superintend the buildings, and to receive them when finished; and upon whose certificate, as stated in the contract, payment will be made when the same is complied with. I divided the contracts, so as to have them built speedily and economically. The general council meets the first Monday in October. A proper feeling is manifested throughout the nation upon the subject of education. I have

reserved workshops, and other necessary out-buildings, until the school is in operation; they can then be erected with less expense. It would be desirable to have a superintendent for the farm—one capable of conducting the business, taking charge of the workshops, and, indeed, the affairs of the institution, except the education of the youths, say by November, so that arrangements can be made for preparing the land for a crop, and providing every thing necessary for the support of the school. It will be difficult to procure a proper person.

I mentioned this in a former letter, that the department might look round for a proper individual. I know of no man in this country qualified.

I feel a deep interest in the proposed school. Every effort will be used to make it an institution for the advancement of the Choctaws. I have been particular in guarding the contracts, and hope that, so far as I have progressed, the department will be pleased with the course adopted.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG,
Acting Superintendent W. T.

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD, Esq.,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

(86.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Indian Affairs, September 29, 1842.

SIR: The unusual press upon the office and time of the clerks during the late session of Congress has prevented me from sooner examining into the state of the funds applicable to education of the Choctaws. I now avail myself of the earliest moment to notice your several letters on the subject, and have the pleasure to say that there remains of the $6,000 annuity appropriated to education purposes several balances, out of which there can be safely expended six or seven thousand dollars. You do not state, in either of your letters on this subject, the annual amount required to keep up the existing schools. I am, therefore, at a loss as to how much ought to be placed in your hands for that purpose; but as a much larger amount will be required to pay the expenses of erecting the necessary buildings for the manual labor school, the location of which having been changed from Fort Coffee to the neighborhood of Fort Towson, as being more convenient, I have concluded to place in your hands $7,000, with which you will be charged, under the head of fulfilling treaties with Choctaws. Of this sum, a small portion may be used to keep in operation the present schools, and the residue to be applied in fulfilment of the contracts entered into for the erection of permanent buildings for the manual labor establishment, the same being now approved. When needful, the department will, as heretofore promised, provide such sum out of the civilization fund, to aid in this important concern, as the condition of the appropriation will admit of, not, however, exceeding the annual sum of $2,000. * * * *

Very, &c.

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD.

Major WILLIAM ARMSTRONG,
Choctaw Agency west of Arkansas.

(87.)

CHICKASAW AGENCY, *September* 1, 1842.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to enclose a letter directed to me from the commissioners, chief, and headmen of the Chickasaws, for your attention.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

A. M. M. UPSHAW,
Chickasaw Agent.

Hon. T. H. CRAWFORD,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

BOILING SPRING COUNCIL GROUND,
August 28, 1842.

FRIEND: The letter which we received from the department, through your hands, dated July, we this day interpreted to our people, who were much gratified to hear that it is the intention of the department to form some plan for the education of our poor children. We shall wait with much anxiety to hear what plan the department intends to adopt. The combination of our funds with those of the Choctaws is a plan *we never can consent to*. You will please inform the department of this, and oblige your friends,

Comm'rs	ISH-TE-HO-TO-PA-KING,	his × mark.
	ISAAC ALBUTSON,	his × mark.
	STONE LOVE.	
	JAMES.	
	JAMES GAMBLE.	
	JOSEPH COLBERT,	his × mark.
	LAH-PAHM-BE,	his × mark.
	ISH-TICK-IN-KA-TUBLY,	his × mark.
	GUNNWOOD,	his × mark.
	SHE-POW-WAY,	his × mark.
	CHICKASAW TRAHN ABBY,	his × mark.
	BAH-KAH-TUBBY,	his × mark.
	SKIT-TA-HA,	his × mark.
	THOMAS SEALY,	his × mark.
	WE-NI-PA,	his × mark.
	IM-MAH-HO-LO-TUBBY,	his × mark.
	BAH-MI-AR-TUBBY,	his × mark.
	AH-TU-KIN-TUBBY,	his × mark.
	JERRY,	his × mark.
	UB-BE-TEN-NO-ZAH,	his × mark.
	BAH-ME-UBBY,	his × mark.
	E-NOCH-CHOM-BE,	his × mark.
	CO-CHUBBY,	his × mark.
	CUT-LA-SHUBBY,	his × mark.
	LEWIS,	his × mark.

Witness: PITMAN COLBERT.
CHARLES JOHNSON.
LEMUEL COLBERT, his × mark.

Colonel A. M. M. UPSHAW,
Chickasaw Agent.

(88.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Indian Affairs, October 8, 1842.

SIR: Your letter of the 1st ultimo, enclosing a communication from the Chickasaw chiefs on the subject of education, has been received. I will thank you to hand them the enclosed answer, after you have perused it.

Very respectfully, &c.

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD.

Colonel A. M. M. UPSHAW,
Fort Towson, Arkansas.

WAR DEPARTMEET,
Office Indian Affairs, October 8, 1842.

MY FRIENDS: I have received your communication of 28th August last, through your agent, Colonel Upshaw, and have only to say, in reply, that the subject of establishing schools in your nation is still before Major Armstrong, whose report is expected soon. In the mean time, I have only to assure you that the department has no disposition to insist upon a union of your education fund with that of the Choctaws, but merely suggested it as a plan which it was supposed would be beneficial to all concerned.

Your friend,

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD.

To the CHICKASAW CHIEFS.

(89.)

Statement of the civilization fund.

Balance on hand, January 1, 1842 - -		–	$15,528 32
Add appropriation for the year - - -		–	10,000 00
			25,528 32
Of which has been drawn $8,050 50, thus:			
For dues prior to 1842 -	$3,670 50		
For dues in the year 1842 -	4,380 00		
		$8,050 50	
Required to complete payments for the year -		4,985 00	
For this sum, a donation to manual labor school, Indian Territory, per annum - - -		2,000 00	
			15,035 50
Balance - - - -		–	10,492 82

Statement showing the present disposition of the fund, the amount paid during the year, and the balances yet to be paid.

To whom payable.	Annual allowances.	Payments on account.	Balances remaining to be paid.
Baptist general convention	$2,000 00	$1,500 00	$500 00
American board of commissioners for foreign missions	1,690 00	1,267 50	422 50
Catholic missionary establishment	1,000 00	750 00	250 00
Catholic bishop of Boston	300 00	–	300 00
Methodist manual labor school	2,500 00	–	2,500 00
Mohegan school, Connecticut	400 00	200 00	200 00
Two Seneca youths	325 00	137 00	187 50
A Chippewa youth	150 00	–	150 00
Two young ladies of the Cherokees	300 00	225 40	75 00
Methodist Wyandot school	400 00	300 00	100 00
	9,365 00	4,380 00	4,985 00
Manual labor school, Indian Territory; (a donation, per annum.)	–	–	2,000 00
	9,365 00	4,380 00	6,985 00

(90.)

CIRCULAR.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
Office Indian Affairs, December 6, 1841.

SIR: The annexed regulations of the War Department, and instructions from the Solicitor of the Treasury to United States district attorneys and marshals, prescribing the mode of proceeding against persons violating the law of 30th June, 1834, "to prevent the introduction of ardent spirits into the Indian country," are herewith transmitted for your government, and to which I beg leave to call your particular attention.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD.

Regulations of the War Department, under the act of 30th June, 1834, to prevent the introduction of ardent spirits into the Indian country.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *November* 25, 1841.

The following instructions are issued for the government of the superintendents, agents, and other officers connected with the Indian service, in relation to the introduction of ardent spirits into the Indian country, in addition and conformably to the provisions of the act of June 30, 1834, "to

regulate trade and intercourse with Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontier." The 20th section of the said act is here inserted, as the basis of these regulations and instructions, and must be constantly regarded and followed, viz:

"SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall sell, exchange, or give, barter or dispose of, any spirituous liquor or wine to an Indian, in the Indian country, such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars; and if any person shall introduce, or attempt to introduce, any spirituous liquor or wine into the Indian country, except such supplies as shall be necessary for the officers of the United States and troops of the service, under the directions of the War Department, such person shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars; and if any superintendent of Indian affairs, Indian agent, sub-agent, or commanding officer of a military post, has reason to suspect, or is informed, that any white person or Indian is about to introduce, or has introduced, any spirituous liquor or wine into the Indian country, in violation of the provisions of this section, it shall be lawful for such superintendent, Indian agent, or sub-agent, or military officer, agreeably to such regulations as may be established by the President of the United States, to cause the boats, stores, packages, and places of deposite of such person to be searched, and if any spirituous liquor or wine is found, the goods, boats, packages, and peltries of such person shall be seized and delivered to the proper officer, and shall be proceeded against by libel, and in the proper court, and forfeited, one-half to the use of the informer, and the other half to the use of the United States; and if such person is a trader, his license shall be revoked, and his bond put in suit. And it shall moreover be lawful for any person in the service of the United States, or for any Indian, to take and destroy any ardent spirits or wine found in the Indian country, except military supplies, as mentioned in this section."

1st. In all cases in which ardent spirits have been introduced, in violation of the act of June 30, 1834, or by a party falling within the description of persons whose goods are made liable to forfeiture by this act, such spirits are to be seized, and may be destroyed.

2d. The persons who introduce ardent spirits into the Indian country are to be indicted in the court having cognizance of the offence.

3d. When legal measures are necessary, application is to be made for the purpose to the attorney of the United States for the district within which the offence is committed.

4th. In no case will ardent spirits be seized in the territory where the Indian title has been extinguished, and to which the ordinary jurisdiction of the Territorial or State Government extends. The authority of the officers of the Indian department, in the execution of these instructions, is to be exercised within the country to which the Indian title has not been extinguished, and which is not within the limits of a State.

5th. Whenever ardent spirits are introduced and seized, and legal proceedings instituted, the facts will be immediately reported to the War Department.

6th. An account of all expenses incurred in the execution of these instructions, showing the items in detail, will be transmitted at the close of the proceedings in each case. The accounts of the district attorney will be certified by the agent and the judge of the court.

J. C. SPENCER,
Secretary of War.

Instructions from the Solicitor of the Treasury to United States district attorneys and marshals, to afford their aid to prevent the introduction of ardent spirits into the Indian country.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY,

November 6, 1841.

SIR: I enclose, herewith, a copy of a letter from the Secretary of War, dated the 3d instant, relative to the execution of the act of Congress of the 30th of June, 1834, "to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontier," and particularly that portion of said act which prohibits the introduction of spirituous liquors into the Indian country.

I have to call your particular attention to this letter of the Secretary, and to request that you give to the army officers and superintendents, and other Indian agents, the most prompt, cordial, and efficient co-operation, in carrying into full and complete effect the said act of Congress, and in the prosecution of all offenders against the same.

I have requested the Secretary to cause the officers above referred to to be instructed to report to this office all persons who may be arrested under this act, and handed over to the civil authority, stating particularly the offence with which they are charged, and the district attorney to whom the case has been reported for prosecution. You will also make immediate report to this office of all cases that may be reported to you, and keep this office advised of the progress of the prosecution, and of its final termination.

All penalties recovered under this act you will cause to be collected and appropriated as directed in the 27th section thereof, to wit: "one half to the use of the informer, and the other half to the use of the United States, except when the prosecution shall be first instituted on behalf of the United States, in which case the whole shall be to their use." You will, in all cases, take from the informer a receipt for his portion, and transmit it to this office. The portion of the United States you will pay over to the nearest depository of the public moneys, as in other cases, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States; and transmit, also, a certificate of the same, stating particularly the nature of the case and the names of the parties.

Please acknowledge the receipt of this letter.

Very respectfully,

C. B. PENROSE,

Solicitor of the Treasury.

To the following United States Attorneys:

M. Blair, St. Louis, Missouri; A. Fowler, Little Rock, Arkansas; C. Weston, Burlington, Iowa; T. W. Sutherland, Madison, Wisconsin; G. C. Bates, Detroit, Michigan; H. Taylor, Marksville, Louisiana.

Also, to the following Marshals of the United States:

W. H. Russell, St. Louis, Missouri; J. Howard, Detroit, Michigan; T. W. Newton, Little Rock, Arkansas; D. Hugunin, Southport, Wisconsin; T. B. Johnson, Bloomington, Iowa; G. Fentmet, Opelousas, Louisiana.

(91.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Indian Affairs, February 11, 1842.

SIR: The annexed regulation of the War Department, to prevent the sale or introduction of spirituous liquors into the Indian country, is transmitted for your government; to which I beg leave to call your particular attenion, and to require you to enforce all its provisions, without respect to persons.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *February* 11, 1842.

Information has reached this Department, that the laws prohibiting the introduction of spirituous liquors into the Indian country are continually evaded by some of the licensed traders who deal in the article within a State or Territory, and there sell it to the Indians on credit, and subsequently receive their pay in the course of their traffic in the Indian country. With a view to carry into execution the full spirit and object of the law, and to prevent, as far as may be within the power of this Department, the introduction into their country, and the use by the Indians, of an article so destructive to them, and calculated to produce such injurious consequences upon their peaceful relations with the United States, the several superintendents and agents of Indian affairs having authority to grant licenses to traders are hereby instructed to withhold a license from every person who buys, sells, or in any way deals in whiskey, or any other spirituous liquor, within any Territory or State, or who is connected in business with any one dealing in such liquor. And the said superintendents and agents will give notice to all persons having licenses as traders, who are dealers in spirituous liquor, that unless, within three months from the time of such notice, they cease and abandon such dealing, their licences will be revoked; and they are directed to revoke, accordingly, the licenses of all traders who shall purchase, sell, or deal in spirituous liquor, in any form, mode, or place, after the time specified in such notice.

J. C. SPENCER,
Secretary of War.

(92.)

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
St. Louis, March 16, 1842.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the circular issued from the War Department on the 11th ultimo, and also to state that it was immediately forwarded, according to direction.

I am highly gratified to find that there is a sincere desire, on the part of the Department, to suppress, as far as possible, this pernicious traffic. At the same time I beg leave to remark, that the issuing of circulars alone

will fall far short of accomplishing the object, at least so far as regards a large majority of the Indians comprised within this superintendency.

The vast extent of our Northwestern frontier makes it utterly impossible for the agents of the Government, however energetic and vigilant, to prevent the introduction of whiskey into the Indian country. The State line of Missouri (on the north) now strikes the river within thirty-five or forty miles of the Council Bluffs agency—the last point at which boats passing into the Indian country could be examined. All that will be necessary on the part of the traders (who wish to evade or violate the laws) will be, to land their cargoes of whiskey a short distance below the line, where wagons can be in readiness to receive it, and again deliver it on the river a few miles above the agency. The liquor being reshipped, the boats proceed without delay, even to the falls of the Missouri, distributing at the various trading establishments an ample supply for the season.

The avenues through which whiskey can and will be introduced among the Indians are so wide and so numerous that all the officers and troops in the service of the Government could not prevent its introduction. And when once introduced among the numerous tribes on the upper Missouri, how are the facts to be proven, so as to authorize the agents to act? The traders, being equally guilty, could not inform against each other; and it is well known to the department that there are none but traders and persons employed by them now in the country.

Fearing that the circular will fail to realize the wishes and intentions of Government, I would again respectfully suggest the propriety of appointing an agent for the upper Missouri, with no particular station, but with orders to scour the whole country, including the river Platte, and to seize and destroy all liquor that could be found, and revoke all licenses for a *second* offence. * * * * * * *

The great solicitude which I have always felt on this subject, it is hoped, will be considered a sufficient apology for troubling you with my thoughts at this time.

Respectfully, &c.

D. D. MITCHELL,
Sup't Indian Affairs.

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

(93.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Indian Affairs, September 8, 1842.

SIR: You have been appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, Indian agent for the Indian tribes on the upper Missouri, and I herewith enclose your commission as such.

The principal object in making this appointment is to ensure the most effectual means of preventing the introduction of ardent spirits into the Indian country, and to preserve peace among the Indian tribes in that region, as well among themselves as towards the whites.

It is not intended that you shall be stationary at any one point; but your duty will be to traverse the whole conntry within your limits, above, and north, northwest, and northeast of Council Bluffs, as far as may be necessary to effect the object of your appointment, and to seek out and to punish all offenders against the laws. There are but few whites residing in the district referred to, except at distant and widely separated trading posts; and over these traders it will be your duty to keep a watchful eye, as well as upon those who enter the country unlawfully. You are fully authorized by the law regulating trade and intercourse to eject all who go into the Indian country to trade without a license, or to sell whiskey, or to settle on the Indian lands, contrary to the 10th section of the law of the 30th June, 1834, as well as to revoke the licenses of those who violate the law.

It is impossible to designate the particular points where your presence and action will be most necessary. In all this you will be governed by circumstances, and the best information you can procure.

It is all important that you should be as much as possible among the Indians, and endeavor by every argument to gain their confidence, at least of the better part of them. In doing so, you will find sources of information that can be obtained in no other way; and when once convinced of the deadly effects of alcohol, or other intoxicating drinks, they cannot fail to estimate properly every effort on your part to avert such consequences. Through the instrumentality of the more discreet of the Indians, you may be furnished with information, not only of the places where the liquor is to be found, but of the names of those introducing it; and if any stimulus be necessary to their exertions, it may be applied by the promise of suitable presents for all such services as may result in the detection of offenders.

I cannot too strongly impress upon you the importance of the duty imposed on you. The prevention of the use of strong drink has almost been considered the one thing needful to ensure the prosperity of the Indian race, and its advancement in civilization. The use of it has tended more to the demoralization of the Indians than all other causes combined; and if, by your exertions, the abominable traffic can be prevented, even in a partial degree, you will deserve, as you will receive, the thanks of the Government and the blessings of the Indians.

With a view to your comfort, instructions will be given to the superintendent at St. Louis to cause to be erected a suitable building as a residence for yourself, and another for your interpreter; and as it is intended, as a general rule, that you should visit the Indians, and not they you, it will not be necessary to erect any buildings for their accommodation; but if, perchance, a few now and then call on you, you must manage to accommodate them, as well as you can, at the houses built for yourself and interpreter. Their location will be at the mouth of Teton river, about the centre of what is called the Sioux country, at which point it has been represented whiskey is to be found in the greatest plenty.

You will also be provided with a horse for yourself, and one for your interpreter, and with one, if found necessary, to pack your provisions and baggage when on your travel.

The selection of an interpreter will be left to yourself. He should be a man of respectability, and of sufficient energy of character to be equal to any emergency; and, if at any time it should be necessary, you will be authorized to employ other interpreters for a limited time, to interpret languages with which your regular interpreter is unacquainted. All these arrangements,

however, will be made by the superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Louis, who will advise with you at the proper time.

Your compensation will be at the rate of $1,500 per annum, in full of services and expenses, except forage for horses when required; and that of your interpreter will be $300 per annum.

I enclose copies of such laws and regulations as will be necessary to guide you in your duties, and also the form of a bond for the faithful discharge of your duties, in the penal sum of $5,000, which you will be pleased to execute, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States district judge or district attorney.

You will report to D. D. Mitchell, Esq., superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Louis, who will give you instructions from time to time, and through whom you will conduct all your correspondence.

It will be expected of you to report as often as possible the progress of the accomplishment of the object in view: and it will be gratifying at any time to receive suggestions touching the subject.

In conclusion, I beg leave to impress upon you the necessity of a rigid enforcement of the law against all transgressors, and the exercise of entire impartiality in its application; so that, if complaints are made that this one was favored and that one dealt hardly by, an investigation will prove their utter groundlessness, and the administration of Indian affairs be free from just reproach.

Very respectfully, &c.

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD.

ANDREW S. DRIPPES, Esq.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,

St. Louis, October 6, 1842.

SIR: You are already informed of your appointment as Indian agent on the upper Missouri, and instructed, in general terms, as to the nature of your peculiar duties, by a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. It is much to be regretted that the commission was not sooner secured, and also that no troops were furnished to enforce (if necessary) a strict observance of the intercourse law; but this only makes it the more necessary for a prompt and energetic action on your part. You will therefore proceed, as rapidly and as quietly as possible, to Fort Pierre, near the mouth of Teton river; this is the principal depot for all goods intended for trade in the Sioux country. Here it will be necessary to make an immediate and thorough search for whiskey, taking care to avail yourself of all the information that can be obtained, both from free whites and well-disposed Indians. When nothing more remains to be done at this point, it will be well to push across the country to Laramie's fork of the river Platte, taking the small trading houses that are generally established along the Black hills in your way. On the Platte you will, in all probability, find quantities of liquor, brought from Santa Fe; with these violators of all law, who have neither the privileges of license nor citizenship, I would deal in a very summary and severe manner; and if physical force be necessary, I doubt not but that it will be cheerfully furnished by the American traders. When the whole of the Sioux country has been well scoured, your next move

should be to Fort Clark, at the Mandan villages. The trade in this region being confined to the Arickaree and Gros Ventre villages, (all within a few miles of each other,) a few days will suffice to find out and destroy liquor, should there be any.

The routes which have been thus briefly sketched out will consume the greater portion, perhaps the whole, of the winter season; but early in the spring, say in the month of March, I would proceed on to Fort Union, at the mouth of the Yellow Stone river. You will arrive at the very period when the principal trade is being made; and from thence a pleasant journey through a highly picturesque country will bring you to the Blackfoot post, near the mouth of Maria river. Whiskey has been extensively introduced among the Blackfeet during the last few years; and if one destructive blow could be struck in this remote region, traders would be very cautious about running the risk and incurring the great expense of renewing the supply. All this I think may be accomplished in time for you to descend the Missouri in a skiff or canoe, at the opening of navigation. If so, you will be able to meet the trading boats somewhere between the Council Bluffs and the mouth of Teton river, which you will regard as your head-quarters, and where your reports, accounts, &c., will be made out and forwarded to this office. It is unnecessary to remind you of the importance of having the trading boats thoroughly overhauled on their way up.

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I am, sir, respectfully, your most obedient servant,

D. D. MITCHELL,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Major A. S. Drippes,
United States Indian Agent.